The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,914—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1883.
[illegible]	3837 600	C. G. Perrins	...22nd Nov.
[illegible]	3730 500	A. R. Thatcher	...30th ,,
[illegible]	3801 700	W. D. Anderson	... 7th Dec.
[illegible]	3824 500	W. M. Robbie	...14th ,,
[illegible]	3816 600	G. W. Atkinson	...21st ,,
[illegible]	3822 500	H. Weighell	...28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change at Brindisi.

The Homeward Mail will leave the Company's Dockyard, Bombay, at 6 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
HYDASPES	2924 500	G. Scrivener	..30th Nov.
BRINDISI	3342 550	J. Orman	..14th Dec.
ARGAM	3041 500	E. Aall-town	..28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 200	Including wines.	I Class ..£ 220	Including wines.
II do.... 140		II do. 150	
III do. 120	With food.	III do. 135	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 12 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 87 days.

From Genoa	I Class	Calais Route. £ 95	Brighton Route £ 0		
	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 5	
From Naples	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 0	
	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 5	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 10th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 300 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 0

The above Steamer will be followed by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,342 480	John Craig	6th Dec.
s.s. BRITANNIA...	3,070 400	F. Blight	22nd ,,
s.s. HISPANIA...	3,396 500	J. Laird.....	12th Jan. 1884.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,550 500	T. Knox.....	26th ,,
s.s. PERSIA.....	3,550 500	R. Hutchison ..	6th Feb.
s.s. ROUMANIA..	3,396 500	J. Harris.....	15th ,,
FOR MEDITERRANEAN.			1883.
s.s. AUSTRALIA.	2,250 470	.....	13th Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1883.

THE fine new s.s. ANGERS 3,300 tons register, Captain PINKHAM, will sail for LONDON direct on or about the 28th instant. She has splendid accommodation for a number of first-class passengers.

Passage money..... Rs. 300.

Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

WE BOOK PASSAGES by the best Lines without charge, at the lowest possible fares, and advise as to the different routes. All information regarding quarantine, Continental through sleeping cars, &c., will be given on application.

WM. WATSON & CO.

Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.
London, 37, Leadenhall-street.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING CUSTOM HOUSE, AND
OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. have the honour to inform Residents at outstations that they are prepared to undertake the Landing, Shipping, Clearing, and Transiting Goods, Parcels, and Packages of all description, to and from all parts of the Globe, with economy and speedy despatch:—Engagements of Passages—General Supplies for Mess and Domestic Consumption and Agency Business generally.

N. V. C. & Co. having had considerable experience in this special Branch of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 22 to 22½ Rutticn, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gackwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1883. Agents

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silver. d,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

W. NEWMAN and CO., LIMITED, beg to intimate that they have been appointed PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS of the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84. Exhibitors, Agents, and others desiring to advertise in the Catalogue, or to insert descriptions of their Exhibits in the Descriptive Catalogue, are requested to communicate with Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co., WITHOUT DELAY.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
IN THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
(Double Column, no display type.)

Per Line (average 6 words)..... Rs. 1 4
Whole Page (about 120 lines)..... ,, 30 0
Half Page (about 60 lines)..... 40 0

AT THE END OF THE CATALOGUE.
(Size of Page 6½ by 3½ inches.)

Whole Page, Rs. 60; Half Page, Rs. 30; Third of Page, Rs. 25; Quarter Page, Rs. 18. Blocks admitted.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED, Calcutta.

Orders (prepaid) can be registered for the Catalogue. Price Re. 1, or with Postage Re. 1-4.

Nov. 10, 1883.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
SINGLE PIECES OR COMPLETE SET OF
FORKS AND SPOONS
of very best quality.
Detailed Lists on application to
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF
TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTHING EQUALS
FOR EASE IN WRITING & COMFORT IN READING
DE LA RUE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED
SATIN NOTE PAPER.

IT presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for both Indian and Foreign Postal Correspondence.

1 Sheet and oblong Envelope pass Inland.
3½ ,, ,, ,, ,, Overland.

Larger Octavo Paper. Per pkt. Re. 1-4 Cash | Oblong Envelopes. Per 100 Re. 1-4 Cash.

Every one can use it and all who do ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

Stationery of Every Description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

MORDAN'S CELEBRATED
GOLD AND SILVER
PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, and Engraved; Slide, Spiral, double, and spring mounts; with or without Attachment Ring.

From Rs. 4-8, Silver, to Rs. 100, Gold, Cash.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS.
Each from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 14-8, Cash.

MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS,
In Boxes of 1 Dozen,
At Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-8, Cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
FOR CARTES DE VISITE.

With solid gilt-edged leaves (each strongly fastened with elastic leather joint) and gilt clasps, bound in REAL RUSSIA or TURKEY MOROCCO, of a variety of styles and colors, carrying in each page single or double Carte de Visite or Cabinet Pictures, or four Portraits, with occasional landscape or full-length leaves.

To hold 96 Portraits.
Each from Rs. 18 to Rs. 70, Cash.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.

With gilt edges of extra thick double-milled white paper, bound in best Turkey Morocco, of a variety of colors, and of sizes.

Each Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, Cash.

SCRAP BOOKS.
NEWSPAPER CUTTING ALBUMS, &c., &c.
On sale by
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THORPE AND CO.,

Have just landed the following new goods:—

GLOVES, GLOVES!

	Rs.	As.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves ... ...per pair	2	0
Gentlemen's Best White French ... ... ,,	2	8
Gentlemen's ,, ,, 2 Buttons ... ... ,,	2	12
Gentlemen's Lavender Best French ... ... ,,	3	0
Gentlemen's assorted Drabs, Best French ... ... ,,	3	0
Gentlemen's Best Fawn Calf, Sewn Black ... ... ,,	3	0
Gentlemen's Gold Tan Dogskin ... ... ,,	2	12
Gentlemen's Best White Doe or Buckskin ... ... ,,	3	8

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	As.
Best Black Dress Hats, latest shapes	15	8
Tall Drab Shell, new colour	10	8
Opera or Crush Hats	10	8

BOWS AND TIES.

	Rs.	As.
White Dress Bows, ... each 12 annas and	1	0
White Satin Bows	1	8
Lavender Silk Bows	2	0
White Dress Ties, ... 8 annas each, per dozen	5	0
Black Silk Dress Ties, ... each	1	4
Fancy Windsors, plain colours, &c.	3	0
Light Fancy Windsors, Check, &c.	2	0
Pin Scarves, white or cream washing Silk ... ... each	2	8

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENT.'S FELT HATS,
"LIGHT, DURABLE, AND WELL FINISHED."
BLACK, DRAB, AND BEAVER BROWN,
in all the latest shapes, Rs. 7 to 12-8.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL } BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWSAGENT,

BEGS to REMIND his constituents that the SUBSCRIPTION for English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals to commence from January, 1884, should be RENEWED before the end of this month so that the order may reach England in time.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, MEADOW-STREET.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF
Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA:—EAST STREET.

BALLS, LEVÉES, &c.
SEASON 1883-4.

ASQUITH AND LORD

Have imported a very choice stock for the coming Season, and respectfully invite inspection.

EVENING DRESS SUITS,
Made from the best WEST-OF-ENGLAND CLOTHS, cut and finished in the very best style.
Price Rs. 75, Rs. 85, Rs. 90, and Rs. 100.

SUPERFINE DRESS SHIRTS.
Six for Rs. 30, and Rs. 34.

LINCOLN, BENNETT AND CO.'S
Extra Quality
DRESS HATS.
Drab Naples, Rs. 12. Black Paris, Rs. 16.

GENTLEMEN'S KID-GLOVES,
Two Buttons,
White, Lavender, and Straw.
Per pair, Rs. 3-8.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
FOR
WEDDINGS, GARDEN PARTIES, &c.

FINE WEST-OF-ENGLAND BLUE and BLACK-RIBBED FANCY COATINGS, suitable for MORNING or FROCK COATS.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 55.

WASHING WAISTCOATS, in plain White and neat coloured Tints.
Rs. 8 each.

SUPERIOR CASHMERES and ANGOLAS for Trousers.
Per pair, Rs. 18.

GENTLEMEN'S best COLORED KID GLOVES, assorted drabs, two buttons.
Per pair, Rs. 3-8.

Mofussil orders are carefully executed, Patterns and our Catalogue forwarded on receipt of Application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFUMES
OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.

ATKINSON'S

Ess. Bouquet.	Wood Violet.
Jockey Club.	Sweet Briar.
White Rose.	New Mown Hay.
Edelweiss.	

LUNDBORG'S (New York).

Edenia.	Marechal Niel.
Fascination.	Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1883.

CHAIRMAN—ANDREW HAY, Esq.
CROUPIERS—JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., and ANTHONY MORRISON, Esq.

THE Dinner will take place in a Tent (or elsewhere as may be arranged) on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th current, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Scotchmen who intend subscribing will be good enough to send in their names (together with the number of guests they propose to invite) to either of the Honorary Secretaries, on or before MONDAY, the 26th inst., when the List of Subscribers will be closed.

TICKETS, Rs. 15 each.

G. WATERS,
R. CLARK,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, November 14, 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers,
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces
PENDULOUS BONNET ENGINE,
36, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
Stage Manager.....MR. J. B. FERRELL.
Business Manager.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF MELITA OR
THE PARSEE'S DAUGHTER.

Largest Audience ever assembled in any Theatre in Bombay.

Messrs. NORVILLE and FERRELL beg to thank the public for their very liberal patronage, and take this opportunity to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who were unable to obtain admission on Saturday last at the Opera, that it will be repeated—

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.
COME AND SEE
EUROPEAN LADIES AND GENELEMEN
PERFORMING ON THE STAGE WITH
COMPLETE AND CORRECT PARSEE COSTUMES,
SECOND TIME OUT OF LONDON,
THE HIGHLY POPULAR,
ABSURDLY RIDICULOUS,
EXQUISITELY MUSICAL
ANGLO-PARSEE COMIC OPERA,
IN THREE ACTS. BY HENRY PONTET, ENTITLED,
MELITA, OR
THE PARSEE'S DAUGHTER.
WITH ENTIRELY NEW AND CORRECT COSTUMES OF THE ORTHODOX AND MODERN STYLE,
Complete with Jewellery and every requisite for Realistic Delineation.
NATIVE NAUTCH DURING THE PERFORMANCE.
NEW AND REALISTIC LOCAL SCENERY has been prepared for this Opera only, by HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
To avoid disappointment Orchestra Stalls and Boxes may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LD., where a plan is now open.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR.....JOHN WILSON.

CLOSED UNTIL
SATURDAY NEXT,
When for the first time in Bombay will appear
the famous
AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES,
now performing with enormous success at the
THEATRE royal, CALCUTTA.
(See future Announcements.)

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—
S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, 100 A. L., Commander Beer, on or about 12th December, 1883.
S. S. "CLAN GRANT," 3,600 tons, 100 A. L., Commander Campbell, on or about 26th December 1883.
Passage Money Rs. 450.
For futher particulars, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 7th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.
This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.
For further particulars, apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, in accordance with the Government Notification making that day a Public HOLIDAY in honour of H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL having been pleased to declare THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, instead of Wednesday, the 21st instant, NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED accordingly on THURSDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th November, 1883.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of shree Luxumee Venkatesh, near the Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at "RATHA JATRA," which will take place TO-DAY, the 19th instant, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

THE CROSSLEY BOMBAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay to the Crossley Telephone Company, are prepared to receive ORDERS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, and to supply every information relating to the same.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.
November 17, 1883.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT
FROM ANNAS TWO AND UPWARDS.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF
CHOICE MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5 MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOLTON & CO.,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

Chocolate Cream.
,, Dragees.
,, Almonds.
Pralines.
Naugats.
Fancy Chocolate in boxes.
Avelines.
Liquer Comfits.
Chocolate Pestiles.
Julibes.
Crystalized Apricots.
,, Cherries.
,, Greengages.
,, Oranges.
Crystalized Angelica.
,, Strawberries.
,, Assorted Fruits.
Cheese Stilton.
,, Gruyere.
,, Double Gloster.
,, Cheddar.
Muscatel Raisins in Cartoons.
Smyrna Figs in Boxes.
French Fancy Biscuits.
Assorted Fancy Biscuits by Huntley and Palmer.
French Sweets in bottles.
&c., &c.

BOLTON & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH	Di dell'Cioppa	Faust.
OVERTURE	Wilhelm Tell	Rossini.
VALSE	Osterreich Ungarn	Keler Bella.
SELECTION	Boccacio	Suppé.
COHR AND CAVATINA	Falschmunzer	Rossi.
POLKA	Plausch nett Pepi	Kopetzki.
	PARTIE II.	
OVERTURE	Annen Fest	Kleisser.
POTPOURRI	Musikalischer Actienunternehmen	Conradi.
VALSE	Tres Tolie	Waldteufel.
GALOP	Feuerwehr	Trägler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. AND E. ATKINSON.
24, Old Bond-street, London.

THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL CO., LD., CALCUTTA.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY AND ELEVEN PRECEDING GOVERNORS GENERAL.

THE Company's Hotel is situated close to Government House, the Telegraph and Post Offices; and Tram cars run constantly to and from the Exhibition, which is only ten minutes' walk from the Hotel.
The Hotel has just been thoroughly renovated, and the furniture and fittings renewed. The Dining Room, laid throughout with marble, is unusually spacious. A Ladies, Drawing Room, as also a Music Room, furnished by the well known firm of Lazarus & Co., have been provided. The Piano, specially constructed for the Company by Brinsmead & Sons, is a magnificent instrument.
There is a Reading Room laid with Minton's tiles; also a comfortable Billiard Room.
The Reading, Drawing and Billiard Rooms open out on an unusually spacious Verandah, 240 feet in length, which overlooks Old Court House Street and the grounds of Government House.
There is a Telephone on the premises, communicating with all the principal houses of business, the Exhibition, &c., &c.
The CUISINE will be under the superintendence of Monsieur Bocart, late Chief to the Governor of Madras, and the "Albemarle," London. He will be assisted by his deputy, Monsieur Rostier.
The Table d'Hôte is unusualy liberal, and the Company's stock of Wines and Spirits, which has been lately replenished, will be found of the very best brands obtainable, and moderately priced.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION RATES.
(Commencing 1st December.)

Single Room (if available)	Rs. 16 a day.
Two Gentlemen in a room	,, 16 ,,
Married couples	,, 28 a day.
Private suites	from Rs. 48 to 60 ,,

The above rates are subject to a Cash discount of 25 per cent, if residents remain for upwards of a month. And this dis ount will be available to all CONSTITUENTS of the Hotel, for whatever period they may remain.
NO EXTRAS.
The above rates are inclusive of Ice, lights, attendance, hot water, &c.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Hec Plates and Toe irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.
This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.
Style A, Price Rs. 300.
Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulcians, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.
Style B, Price Rs. 350.
Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulcians, Echo, Unison, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.
Style C, Price Rs. 400.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulcians, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.
Price Rs. 450.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulcians, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.
Price Rs. 650.
Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 8 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 4 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN." Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 4ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.
Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two F ot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.
Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.
If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.
These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.
French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.
French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case, Rs. 550.
French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.
A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.
Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THERE will be a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Club at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 27th November, 1883, at 5-30 p.m.
L. DUNDAS,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE—

STRACHAN'S FINO No. 1 Xerez Sherry,	Rs. 24	per dz. q.
HUNTS' PORTWINE, No. 1 Quality	,, 24	,, ,,
Ditto No. 2 Quality	,, 15	,, ,,
ROUSSE'S BRANDY ** No. 1 Quality	,, 20	,, ,,

Apply to
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won the highest prizes, gold medals, silver cups, and other trophies in all the great Exhibitions of the world. Latest victory, Sunderland Exhn. and Clerkat Church (N.Z.) International Exhn. 1882. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co. Chief office in India, 5, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

P. RATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairs Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thorough and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in order to the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED another large stock of XMAS and NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS, from anna one and upwards.—BARTON & Co., Limited.

FEATHER-WEIGHT BLACK ZEPHYR FELT HATS, made specially to our order, Fast Colour, Rs. 7-8 each, cash.
THORPE & Co.,
Hatters, Tailors, and Shirt-makers.
Meadow and Hummum-streets, Bombay.

LITTLE BOYS' VELVET CAPS, a large assortment, Boys' Black and Drab Felt Hats.
THORPE & Co.,
Hosiers and Shirt-makers, Bombay.

LADIES' TERAI HATS, best quality, latest shapes, Drab, Brown and Navy Blue, Rs. 14-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Hatters, Hosiers, Glovers, &c.,
Meadow and Hummum-streets, Bombay.

GENT.'S DRAB TERAI HATS, best quality, all sizes, Rs. 14-8
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitter, Bombay.
Meadow and Hummum-streets, Bombay.

RECEIVED yours of the 12th inst. All right, darling, but no other for a long time. Has one gone astray? Yours ever, CONSTANT.

FOR SALE, an English-built boat shaped LAUNCH, light for single or pair of horses, in good order. Apply to A. B. C., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a light CURRICLE in thorough repair, Harness, &c. With well matched NAZIR, Dharwar, or Belgaum Pony, Rising 4 Miles. Apply to

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the 14th December next, the MESS BUNGALOW, 2nd Btn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, as the Regt. is leaving for England. For particulars apply to Messrs. D'SILVA & Co., Auctioneers and Agents, Belgaum.

FOR SALE D. B. C-F. HAMMERLESS GUN, Anson and Dooley's patent, 16 bore, left barrel choked, by Westley Richards, little used, in case with implements, Price Rs. 310. Apply to Captain BALLWARD, R. A., Watson's Hotel. If not sold will be taken home with owner in "Jumna," sailing 21st instant.

FOR SALE, a STEAM LAUNCH. For particulars, apply to Messrs. HILL and GRENAND Stevedores.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN by a large Importing Firm. Apply to E. C. B., office of this paper.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WHITE BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT, in casks, 375 lbs. nett, just landed. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6; Pints Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

HOT PATTIES, Ice-creams, Tea, Coffee, Biscuits of sorts, Pastry, Cakes, Iced Drinks, &c., &c., at Tea and Coffee House, Bell Lane, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

WANTED, with a family in the Fort, a BEDROOM for a LADY employed in business all day. For particulars, apply to WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, a keller Hallman preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing testimonials to the Band President, 20th bo. Light Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch.

WESTWARD HO!—A Married couple will take charge of a few boys, both Colleges within walking distance. Reference given and required. Address "MEDICUS," Clover Bank, Northam, Devon.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Foolkaries for Purdah. Old curiosities, Indian and Persian. Jeyper Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET is opposite the MARINE BATTALION LINES, and near Elphinstone College.

BOMBAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Band, K. O. Regt. Esplanade Bandstand, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—H. M. S. Euryalus, from Zanzibar; ships Royal Irish, Magadoza; Derya Lutchmy, Alleppy; Adowa (s), Jeddah; Mirzapore (s), Sydney. Yesterday :—Clan Alpine (s), from Jeddah; Aspataria (s), Middlesbrough; Malacca (s), Zanzibar.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th :—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee; Amisada (s), Demaun; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Thessaly (s), Batavia; Clan Graham (s), London. Yesterday :—Columbian (s), Jeddah, &c.; Pekin (s), China, &c.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Valse	Silver Rhine	Meissler.
Gavotte	Helmlich Liche	Resch.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Valse	Mia Cara	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—As will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co., of 28, Apollo-street, have assumed the local agency of the Crossley Telephone Company.

PROPOSED SALE OF LAND IN BACK BAY.—It is stated that, up to the 5th inst., the latest date fixed for the purpose, not a single tender was sent in to Government for the purchase of any of the plots of land in Back Bay that have been offered for sale.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Sunwar Gopal was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a blanket, valued at Rs. 4, the property of Baboo Koorunga. The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The following meets are announced :—November 23th, at Mr. Clark's, Worlee Hill; December—2nd, Khar; 5th, The Kennels; 9th, Santa Cruz; 12th, Rifle Butts, Bandora; 16th, Parla; 19th, Worlee Chowkey; 23rd, Ahdharri.

THEFT.—Baichore Kadoo, a labourer, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing a quantity of rice valued at Rs. 7 from the warehouse of Goolam Hoosein Abdul Cadur on Friday last. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE DR. JOHN HARKNESS.—The Elphinstone High School and the Elphinstone College were closed on Wednesday as a token of respect to the memory of the late Dr. John Harkness, formerly Principal of those institutions, news of whose death was received by the last mail steamer.

FALL OF A WALL.—A portion of the wall of the house No. 125 at Goorupdeo belonging to Govardhundas Bhaidas fell in on Saturday at about 1-30 a.m. Four persons were more or less injured by the *debris* and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Their wounds having been dressed, they were allowed to go.

ASSAULT.—Caitan Gomes, a Goanese, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing an assault on Canjee Rutton with a stick on the night of the 13th instant at Gunpowder-road, Mazagaon. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or, in default, to undergo a further term of fifteen days' similar imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Ramchunder Ragoo, aged seven years. On the 15th instant the deceased was accidentally knocked down by a bullock cart of the Haines-road and died from the effects of the injuries he thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—A dhobie named Bhana Dulab residing on the first floor of a house in Bhoiwar Lane, Fort, reported to the police on Friday night last the theft of sundry gold ornaments and Rs. 7 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 937, from his cupboard. The complainant suspects his wife and son. The wife, it appears, got a Borah to make a key for the cupboard a few days previous to that on which the theft was committed.

THE EDEN THEATRE.—The Nicolo-Lurline season at this pleasant little theatre closed on Saturday night with a bumper house, a crowded house, when H. E. Admiral Sir W. Hewett and staff, and several members of the Governor's staff, were present. The front part of the theatre was prettily carpeted and decorated for the occasion. Mdme. Nicolo and Lurline leave to-day for Calcutta. The theatre will be closed till Saturday, when it will be re-opened with the "Australian Froliques," who terminated a highly successful entertainment at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, on Saturday.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—Saturday's mail train from Madras brought to Bombay a somewhat large contingent of the Salvation Army, in fact the "enlisted" and received promotion in that Presidency. They were greeted at the central station, Madras, when leaving, by a goodly number of their comrades. At Wady they were greeted by another body who sang Salvationist hymns until the train had passed out of sight. Nearing at Poona, a large number of Salvationists and many ladies assembled to see them off, and they were accompanied thence to Bombay by another party.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.—In the First B.A. Examination, the results of which have just been published, St. Xavier's College passed thirteen men out of twenty-one. On the whole about two-thirds of the candidates have passed, the majority from the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

A VETERAN MISSIONARY.—The Very Reverend Father Norbert, O.C., arrived in Bombay by the last Rubattino steamer and proceeded on Thursday evening to Bhopal, where he has spent the best years of his life in ministering to the spiritual wants of the interesting Christian colony which has existed in that state for the last century or more. We were glad to notice that the veteran missionary was much improved in health. He now returns with renewed vigour to the scene of his old labours.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to draw the attention of the University authorities through the medium of your valuable journal that Thursday next, which is the day fixed for the matriculation and other examinations, will be highly inconvenient. It would be depriving about two thousand young men of an opportunity of showing their loyalty towards our Royal guests. I therefore trust the authorities will see their way to postpone the examinations till Monday next instead of subjecting us to a severe task on a day when the whole town would wear a festive appearance.—I remain, &c.,
Girgaum, Nov. 18. H. L. C.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,800,000
Remitted from 1st April to 7th Nov. 1883	9,242,400
Balance to be remitted to 31st March, 1884	7,057,600

THE SUSPECTED MURDER.

ON Saturday last the adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Raghoo Rajoba was resumed at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla.
Chumna Nowla, a Marwarree dealer in silver and gold, having his place of business on Jail-road south, deposed that Dhola Byrajee was his partner, and that he had purchased the silver waist-chain from Appa Subhana, when an entry was made in the firm's book. Appa then gave his name as Appa Rowjee and not Subhana. After the waist-chain had been bought, he separated the pieces, and cleaned and polished them. After being polished they weighed 2½ tolas. On the 31st of last month the *kurgota* or waist-chain was handed over to the police by the witness and his partner, Dhola Byrajee.
Jankee, a woman, living with a mutton-butcher, named Chundoo, deposed to having received Rs. 3 from Appa Subhana for a sheep that he had bought from Chundoo about two or three months ago in the presence of one Janoo and a woman named Ooma.
Rama Dajee, a goldsmith having his shop at Cammateepoora, 13th Lane, deposed to having bought about four weeks ago, a gold earring from the man present named Ragoo, weighing a val less than one and a quarter tolas, for the sum of Rs. 20. Witness kept no account books.
Babajee Dajee, the brother of the last witness, corroborated the statement made by his brother Rama Dajee.
Lukmajee Jessajee, a dealer in gold and silver, having his shop in Shaik Ali Junjeekur-street, deposed to having bought on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, from Appa Subhana two silver finger rings and two silver bangles and paid him Rs. 6-15-0 and made an entry of the transaction in his book.
Ota Lalla, a money-lender and a dealer in brass and copper vessels, having his place of business in Coombarwarra, 2nd Lane, stated that the man named Ragoo Succaram came to him on Sunday, the 21st of last month, and released seven brass pots and one copper pot and two bundees, by paying Rs. 6-12-0. Witness asked where he had got the money from, and Ragoo said he had just received his pay.
At this stage the inquest was further adjourned to Saturday next, the 24th instant.

SALVATIONIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE newly-erected building, adjoining the Boree-bunder Station, which has been leased by the Salvationists, was opened on Saturday evening as their "new head-quarters" and a "training home." There was a strong muster of "soldiers" from Madras, Poona and elsewhere; and the exterior of the building was tastefully illuminated with oil *buttees*. By the permission of the Commissioner of Police the Salvationists were formed in procession at the Money School in the afternoon, and headed by a board they marched up Cruickshank-road to the new head-quarters. The opening ceremony began at 8 p.m., when the hall was crowded by persons of all classes and creeds. A low platform was raised at the south end of the hall, on which the officers of the army were, including the four new per last mail-steamer from England, seated themselves. "Captain Bullard, A.D.C." having opened the proceedings with prayer, "Major" Tucker addressed the assembly. In the course of an interesting speech he remarked that, though he blessed the Lord for the slow and sure success the Army was achieving, he was sorry to say that the funds sadly wanted replenishing. A gentleman up-country as a mark of sympathy, had presented the Army with the outfit of a printing office, valued at about Rs. 7,000. A lady had promised them the proceeds of the sale of a house; while another one had already subscribed several thousand rupees. The new building, the "Major" added, which had been leased for ten years, fell short of their expectations as regarded its dimensions. The proprietor, however, had consented to heighten it by a second storey at an additional rent of Rs. 75 per month. Each of the above announcements was received by the members of the Army with a volley, which was followed amid waving of handkerchiefs by the song "The Salvation Army is bound to march along." A solo was very sweetly and effectively rendered by Miss S. Roffen to the air of "Juanita;" and a duet, the theme of which was the first arrival of the Salvationists in Bombay, by "Major" Tucker and his "Aide-de-Camp Captain Bullard," seemed to please the audience immensely; as also did Mrs. Tucker with the rendition of a song of her own composition. After several short addresses and testimonies had been given, "Major" Tucker presented two banners to the captain of the Poona division and to the village pioneers respectively. In the centre of the flag was a yellow square surrounded with a red margin. It was explained that the red represented the blood of Jesus; the blue, purity; and the yellow, glory. During this ceremony, a collection was made; and though we have not been informed of the actual amount obtained we can judge it was not paltry from the remarks of Capt. Paynter, "that the tambourines were heavy." Prayer concluded the meeting. During the three hours that the proceedings lasted the audience were very quiet and attentive. The heat caused by the gas was almost intolerable.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the above company, which is in liquidation, was held on Saturday, Mr. J. G. Russell presiding.
The chairman began the proceedings by reading the following report submitted by the liquidators, Messrs. J. G. Russell and Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunsha :—
"We beg to submit to the shareholders the following report, for the year ending 30th June, 1883. We have carried on the business of the company during the past year, in terms of the power vested in us by the shareholders, the result being that the company has done a large and successful business. The number of bales pressed during the year has been 81,757 bales. We are glad to report that the working of the presses has been most satisfactory, no breakage having occurred though the work done was very great. As will be seen from the accounts, no pains have been spared to ensure economy in expenditure while efficiency has not been overlooked. It will be seen from the printed accounts already distributed amongst the shareholders that the nett profit for the year was Rs. 62,052-8-4 which, added to the balance of last year Rs. 2,00,416-7-1, makes up the total Rs. 2,62,448-15-5 standing at the credit of profit and loss. We hope the shareholders will agree with us in considering the result of the past year's operation as most satisfactory. We regret extremely to report that we are at present unable to declare any dividend for reasons which are well known to the shareholders and which need not now be discussed."
A shareholder proposed a resolution against adopting the above report. The resolution was not put to the meeting, the chairman explaining that the present meeting was not called for the adoption of the report. The chairman also answered several questions put to him by shareholders as to details of accounts, after which the meeting separated.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

THE tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held last Saturday afternoon, at the offices of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., Churchgate, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, the chairman of the board, presiding.
The report, submitted by the directors to the meeting, stated that the board regretted to say that the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st July last, did not show such a satisfactory result as those of the previous year. The total sales amounted to only Rs. 3,91,701-1-10 as compared with Rs. 6,45,292-7-3 in 1881-82.
The amount at credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 22,595-5-8, out of which your directors propose to appropriate Rs. 21,000 in payment of a dividend, at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, leaving Rs. 1,595-5-8 to be carried forward. It has been apparent to your directors for some time past that in order to contend successfully against increasing competition in the timber trade, the company's operations must be considerably extended, and with that view they recently deputed the manager, Mr. C. H. Dennis, to proceed to Burmah, to arrange for obtaining supplies of teak. This arrangement has already enabled the company to enter into contracts on a larger scale than they could have done previously, without incurring heavy risks, and the directors are sanguine that it will bring renewed prosperity to the concern. To admit of purchases being made on the most favorable terms, it became necessary to obtain a considerable addition to the available working capital, and, after mature consideration, the directors resolved to raise a lakh and a half of rupees (Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures bearing interest at the rate of 7½ per cent, per annum. With the exception of a small portion of the amount, the debentures have been taken up privately, and this balance they expect will be subscribed very soon.
On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, the report and audited accounts were adopted. Resolutions were then passed, declaring a dividend of Rs. 35 per share payable on and after the 26th instant; re-electing Mr. Khimjee Jeeva as a director; and re-appointing Messrs. T. Lidbetter and Dwarkadas Odhowjee as the auditors of the company.
A vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman, who hoped to be able to declare a larger dividend on the next occasion, the meeting terminated.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE JURISDICTION BILL.

AFTER the announcement made by Lord Northbrook at the banquet of Bristol Liberals on Tuesday last, touching the proposed amendments to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, it will not be long before we hear of the precise date on which the Supreme Legislative Council may proceed with the second reading. The provisions of the measure have been brought within a very narrow compass. But Native politicians must not trifle with existing conditions. There is consolation enough in the fact that as more extended employment for Natives is found in the higher offices, and as more Native civilians, either competitionwalas or Statutory or Uncovenanted, are found qualified to act as District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, these restricted provisions will expand of themselves. To our mind they are sufficiently far-reaching, and the policy on which they are based is strictly impartial. The other modification as to right of appeal to High Court by European and Native alike follows as a matter of course. Here, too, the principle of equality before law is once more rigidly maintained.—*Indian Spectator*

WE believe the suggested modification of the law will not prove a happy element in the proposed compromise. We hope, however, that before any decided step is taken the Supreme Government will duly consider the proposed amendment of the law before the final step is taken. Finally the matter will rest

THE INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION.

We take the following from the Chapter giving an Historical Review of the Education in India in the Report of the Education Commission :—

EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA.—Since their first appearance in Authentic History, the Indians have always enjoyed the reputation of being a learned people hugasthenes, the Greek Ambassador to the Court of Chandra Gupta about 300 B.C., found a grave and polished Society in which philosophy and science were successfully cultivated and held in honour. The rich stores of Sanskrit literature which have come down to the present age confirm this description. In the four stages prescribed for a Brahman's life, the first including youth and early manhood, was that of the Brahmachari, or learner, and extended over many years. But the Brahmans confined their teaching of the Dharmashastras to their own and the other two "twice born" castes, and made it penal to communicate any but elementary knowledge to the servile and mixed multitude the Buddhist reformation placed religion and education on a more popular bases. The Chinese travellers and the Pali texts alike bear witness to this fact; and in the seventh century A. D., the vast monastery of Nalanda formed a seat of learning which recalls, by the numbers and the zeal of its students, the later Universities of Mediæval Europe. After the Musulman conquest, the mosque became in India, as in other countries of Islam, a centre of Instruction and of literary activity. Education alike among the Mahomedans and the Hindus is based upon religion as was sup- [illegible] endowments and bequests *in pious uses*. [illegible] found the four ancient [illegible] still at work; in the instruc- [illegible] to their disciples; in [illegible] learning; and in the [illegible] schools and colleges of [illegible] large number of hum- [illegible] also existed. These village [illegible] education to the trading [illegible] of the petty landholders; [illegible] families among the cultivators.

EDUCATION UNDER BRITISH RULE.—When the East India Company received charge of Bengal from the Delhi Emperor, it aimed only at discharging the duties fulfilled by the previous ruling power. It respected endowments made to educational institutions, and its earliest efforts were confined to the establishment of a Mahomedan and a Sanskrit College of the old types. But three influences were at work which forced it into were fields of educational activity. A knowledge of English become a means of livelihood to natives and the centres of Government, and a demand arose for English instruction in the Presidency towns. As the old ascetic court—language Persia fell into disuse, and especially when it ceased to be the language of official life, the demand for education in the vernaculars which had superseded the foreign tongue made itself more widely felt. Meanwhile, a new influence in favour of popular education was being brought to bear upon the Indian Government by missionary and philanthropic bodies both in this country and in Europe. The old system, however, did not give place to the new without a struggle. For many years the medium and the character of the instruction to be given in Government schools and colleges were the subject of a vigorous controversy between the Angicists and the Orientalists. The former party urged that all instruction in the higher send should be given through the English language and should be in accordance with modern ideas. The latter, while admitting that what was then taught as science had no right to that title, wished to maintain the study of the Oriental classics in accordance with the methods indigenous to the country. Both parties broadly and prominently admitted the claims of the vernacular languages. Among the Orientalists were many distinguished of the officers of Government, and for sometime their views prevailed in the General Committee of Public Instruction. But the minority gradually became more and more powerful; and when in 1835 the two parties were so evenly balanced that things had come to a dead-lock, it was Macaulay's advocacy of English education that turned the scale against the Orientalists. His famous minute was immediately followed by a Resolution of the Governor General, which plainly declared for English as against Oriental education. A few years later the Orientalists made served efforts to rescind this Resolution and to revert to the previous policy in favour of the classical languages of India. They received, however, no encouragement from the Government; and in 1830 Lord Auckland published a Minute which finally closed the controversy. The purport of this Minute was "that although English was to" be retained as the medium of the higher instruction in European—literature, "philosophy, and science, the existing oriental institutions were to be kept up" in full efficiency, and were to receive the same encouragement as might be given to the students at English institutions. Vernacular instruction was to be combined with English full choice being allowed to the pupils to attend "whichever tuition they might individually prefer." "Since that time education in India has proceeded upon the recognition of the value of English instruction, of the duty of the state to spread Western knowledge among its subjects, and of the valuable aid which missionary and philanthropic bodies can render in the task. In reviewing the progress of education we propose to consider, first, the early efforts of the East India Company and of private societies prior to 1854; secondly, the principles laid down for the guidance of the Departments in the despathes of 1854 and 1859; and thirdly, the progress of education in each province of India between 1854 and 1882. The condition of education in India in 1881-82 in every class of colleges and schools, the internal mechanism, as well as the external relations of the Departments, the question of legislation, and the financial administration of education will form the subjects of separate Chapters of this report.

BOMBAY: EDUCATION PRIOR TO 1854.—The Educational history of Bombay prior to 1854 is mainly a record of the work of missionary societies and of the Board of Education established in 1840. During the ascendancy of the Portuguese in Western India, their religious orders had organized a fairly complete system of education, which was developed until their expulsion by the Marathas. The orphanages and colleges established by the Franciscan and Jesuit orders were closed before the middle of the eighteenth century; but the parish schools of the Portuguese territories—survived the wreck of the power under which they had grown up. When British rule established itself in the capital of the Deccan, a remarkable influx of missionary enterprise took place. The religious societies of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, vied with each other in an honourable rivalry to cover the newly acquired territories with schools. The American Missionary Society opened a school for boys in Bombay in 1814; and ten years later, established the first school for native girls in Western India. Their most successful operations were conducted at Ahmadnugar in the Deccan, where they still maintain several schools. The Scottish church, with and late Dr. Wilson as its honoured representative, worked chiefly in Bombay and the Konkan; the London missionary society selected Surat and other towns in Guzarat as its first field of labour. The operations of the church missionary society were much wider. In addition to its central Anglo-Vernacular school at Bombay established in memory of Robert Money, its missionaries were engaged in the work of education in Poona and Nasik Districts of the Deccan, at Tanna and Bassien in the Konkan, and even in the distant Province of Sind. The Irish Presbyterian missionary society opened both English and Venacular schools in the native states of Kattyawar, and took over charge of the Guzarat schools from the London missionary society, which thenceforth devoted its attention to the Southern parts of the Presidency. Thus, in every Province of the Bombay Presidency, missionary enterprise was at work. Its operations were not confined to elementary education, and they included schools for girls as well as for boys.

BOMBAY: PRIVATE EFFORT, 1815-1840.—In 1885 the Bombay Education Society supported entirely by voluntary contributions, took upon itself the duty of educating the poor; not merely in the Presidency town, but in the adjoining districts. In seven years, the society friend itself unequal to the discharge of the growing responsibilities which fell upon it. It therefore devoted its attention exclusively to European and Indo-European Education, and left the task of providing for the instruction of the native population to a new association established in 1822, and called the Native School-book and School society. The importance of the new society was at once realised, and Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone became its first President. The whole field of operation was surveyed and a census taken of existing agencies. Arrangements were made to supply good school-books. The wants of the several Districts were ascertained. A line of policy was laid down, and assistant obtained from the state. Mr. Elphinstone's minute on the Society's Report will be found in the Report of the Bombay Provincial Committee; it discloses the wide views of the Society and explains its success. Not merely in Bombay but in the three Divisions of the Presidency, outside Sind, the Society actively engaged in the work of organising and extending education. Its distinguished President won for himself the confidence of the native community, and when he retired in 1827, a fund, ultimately amounting to nearly Rs. 4,50,000 was raised to perpetuate his memory. Out of this fund was created the Presidency College of Bombay. The management of the College was vested in a Council of nine Trustees, subject to the General Control of Government, and independent of the Native School Society. Owing to this dual management and to other causes, notwithstanding its liberal endowments the College did not at first prosper. In 1832, the Native School Society relinquished its executive connection with the District Schools in Gujerat, which were then placed under the Revenue Officers. The transfer proved, however, injurious to the extension of primary education. Both the primary schools in the Districts and the Presidency College bore witness to the failure of educational institutions entrusted to the management of Government unless directed by a special agency. These considerations led to the conclusion that it would be advisable to strengthen a body which had accomplished so much as the Native School Society, and at the same time to terminate an arrangement which had injured primary education in the districts, and contributed to the failure of the Presidency College. A Board of Education was therefore created in 1840 consisting of six members, of whom three were appointed by the Native Education Society as its last act, and three by Government.

BOMBAY: BOARD OF EDUCATION 1842 TO 1854.—The Board of education was the force which directed the movement of education in Bombay, before the state recognised its duty of organising a Department of Public Instruction. Its success was partly due to the impulse which the efforts of the Missionaries had given to education, and partly to the alleged poverty of the indigenous system in Western India. It has been noticed that the District officers had failed to manage successfully the primary schools entrusted to their care. The creation of the Board was thus the natural outcome both of the growing demand for instruction and of the need of a central authority. The history of education in Bombay between 1840, and 1855 is the history of the Board thus created, and of the missionary societies which continued their independent work. Annual reports published by the Board bear testimony to the soundness of the policy and to their far-sighted views on education. The Board took over all the Native Education Society's Vernacular schools in Bombay and in the rural Districts, as well as the Government Vernacular schools throughout the Presidency. They assumed charge of the English schools, of the Poona Sanskrit College founded in 1821, of the Normal classes, and of the Elphinstone College. They divided the educational area of the Presidency into the divisions, each under a European Inspector; established School Committees, and stipendiary studentships; and undertook to open a vernacular school in every village containing 2,000 inhabitants, provided the people subscribed a certain share of the cost. They also enquired into the condition of indigenous schools and ascertained that in 1842 there were 1,420 such schools attended by upwards of 30,000 scholars. As, however, the funds at their disposal were inadequate, and the general character of the indigenous schools seemed indifferent, the Board rendered them no aid, and preferred to carry out the policy bequethed to them by Mr. Mounstuart Elphinstone. In 1843, Sir Erskine Perry became the President of the Board, and continued to hold that office until 1852. He was a strong advocate of English schools, and of leaving the education of the masses to the indirect influence of the downward filtration policy, holding that it was better to concentrate on the higher education of the few a grant which was inadequate to make any impression on the masses. But, at the same time, he was anxious to open higher education to the poor, and to encourage a thorough study of the vernacular pari passu with English. On his retirement, only 43 vernacular schools had been added to the list of Board, schools, whilst the number of English schools and their attendance had been doubled. His special encouragement of higher education involved a deviation from the previous tendency of the educational movement in Bombay, and meet with some opposition. But his policy stimulated private enterprise, and called for the public liberality. Nine private English schools were maintained by their promoters as a means of livelihood at the presidency town; liberal endowments were created for the foundation of girls' schools in Ahmedabad; and the distant town of Dhulia subscribed Rs. 21,000 for a school fund. On Sir Erskine Perry's retirement from the direction of the Board, a reaction commenced in favour of primary education. Small grants-in-aid were for the first time offered to indigenous schools; appointments in the lower grades of the public service were thrown open the public competition; and the state subsidy for educatiou was increased to Rs. 2,50,000. The Board now undertook to open a school in any village in the Presidency, on the condition that the inhabitants would engage to defray half the master's salary and to provide a school room and class books. Thirty-five villages immediately applied for schools on these terms and twenty-five of the demands were complied with. In the following, year 1854, the number of applications from one division alone amounted to no fewer than 84. The number of English and normal vernacular schools was also increased, and Sind now began to be provided for. A school for Hindus of the lowest castes was opened in this year at Ahmednagar. The first school a this kind had been established in Poona a few years before, by a private person, and the Scottish Mission at Ahmednagar had opened similar schools in 1853. The public libraries aided by the Education Board amounted to 22 and during the year 46,000 copies of elementary school books were printed for the book-depositories at Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY: FEMALE EDUCATION, 1824 TO 1854.—It has been shown that the first attempt at educating Hindu girls in Madras was made by the missionaries of the Scotch Church in 1841. To the American Missionary Society is due the credit of having opened the first native girls school in Bombay in 1824. By the year 1829, no fewer than 400 final pupils were receiving instruction in their schools. In 1827, the Scottish Missionary Society had already attracted 300 girls to their schools, and in 1840, five schools for the daughters of the higher classes of Hindus were opened in the neighbourhood of Poona by the Society. The Church Missionary Society established their first female school in 1826; and thus the course of female education was actively taken in hand by the Missionary Societies of Bombay, from the earliest commencement of their labours in the field of education. By 1851, native Society had already given satisfactory proof of its independent interest in extending education to girls. In that year, an endowment off fund of Rs. 20,000 was created by Mr. Magonbhai Karamchand, of Ahmedabad, for the foundation of two girls' schools in that city. The institutions have flourished without interruption and still occupy a high position among the numerous schools for girls which have been established in the Division of Gujarat. In the same year, a native gentleman of Poona, Mr. Joti Govindrao Thule, opened a private school at Poona, which was long held in high repute. While the missionary societies, and a few native gentlemen of position, were thus engaged, a still more important stimulus to the cause of female education was supplied by Professor Patton of the Elphinstone College. He promoted the formation of a "Students' Literary and Scientific Society" which successfully supported in the city of Bombay nine vernacular free schools for girls attended by more than 650 punils.

BOMBAY: GENERAL SUMMARY.—When the board of education resigned office in May 1855, they were able to show that during their 15 years' administrations the expenditure on education, together with the number of school and scholars, has nearly trebled, while the quality of the instruction imparted had greatly improved. With the single exception of girls schools which they left entirely to private interprise, they had laid the foundation of a system of education which anticipated many of the principals of the Despatch of 1854. The way had been prepared for a University, by the establishment at Bombay and Poona of institutions for imparting instruction in Liberature, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. At all the district head-quarter stations in the presidency, except kaira, an English school had been established, as a model to excite and to encourage imitation. Vernacular schools controlled by the Board were springing up on all sides; while at the same time the indigenous schools were being inspected and encouraged. A very interesting feature of the last period of the Board's administration was the introduction of the system of primary schools administered by the State, but mainly supported by the people themselves. This system may be regarded as the germ from which the local fund schools that now exist were developed.

* Howell's Note on education prior to 1854 page 42.

PESSIMIST VIEWS OF INDIA.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN writes as follows from Canada to the *Pioneer* :—" Sir,—I have just received and read with much pleasure your article on Mr. Seymour Keay's "Spoliation of India," in your Mail of the 12th August. I have myself, in an article which will appear in the October or November *Fortnightly Review*, exposed some of Mr. Keay's misstatements, and have, like you, referred the said authority for their correction, Sir John and General Strachey's work on the *Finances of India*. But so much ignorance of the work of the Government of India prevails both in England and in India itself, that the charges are remembered and believed when their refutation is forgotten. Just before leaving England, I read, in the *Nineteenth Contemporary Reviews*, an article by Miss Florence Nightingale, in which that distinguished lady who evidently knows nothing of the subject on which she was writing, endorsed all the impudent statements of Mr. Keay, and called loudly for some commission of inquiry to set things right. But, in India, the Government surely have it in their own hands to spread a fruitful knowledge of what they attempt and what they have performed. The paragraph in your article which I wish to emphasize is as follows :

The Strncheys have written an invaluable book on the financial aspect of British rule in India, in which the greatness of the work which has been done in this country during the last thirty years is faithfully and adequately portrayed. If this work were on the shelf of every English-speaking contributor to the Native Press, we should have some assurance that the had at least the means of informing himself correctly. But the book is too expensive and too technical to be popular. What is wanted is a cheap and simplified exposition of the facts which the Stracheys have collected with such care and research. It would be too much to expect that every native journalist, who pants to flesh his sword in the corpse of British misrule, would give much heed to a temperate statement of the facts. But moderate-minded men are to be found even in the ranks of the native Fourth Estate and to enlighten them and to save them from the ignorance displayed by Mr. Keay is a most important object, and one which well deserves the consideration of Lord Ripon's Government.

It is some time since I asked the Foreign Department to send to every Chief of importance in the Central India Agency a copy of the Strache's work. Perhaps this has been done. But in any case the education of the country is in the hands of the Government, and if they are misunderstood by those who lead native opinion, they have only themselves to think. The finances of India or Mr. H. S. Cunningham's admirable treatise on the same subject, should be prescribed as a compulsory class book in all the higher schools and colleges, and for examination in all native competitive tests for Government employ. We desire to make the people of India loyal and confident in the benevolence and wisdom of the Government, and for this purpose the Finance of India would have more effect than the jejune fare of the text books, which too often have precisely an opposite result.

" LEPEL GRIFFIN."

Chicago, 19th September,

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. WALLACE'S CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

AT the Madras High Court on Thursday His Lordship Mr. Justice Kernan delivered his judgment in the case of Mr. Wallace's application to be allowed to proceed against the *Madras Times* for defamation :—Mr. Eardly Norton, made some further observations, on behalf of Mr. Wallace. He referred to two more English cases, from "Common Pleas" pages 268 and 553. The second case showed that where a plea contained several charges, and the defendant failed in proving any of them, the jury must of necessity find a verdict against him. Out of, say, ten accusations if the defendant substantiated nine, and failed in one, judgment mus be delivered against him. Mr. Norton then saidt that Mr. Wallace desired to makè a correction as regards the withdrawal of his charges against Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Wallace desired it to be distinctly known, that he did not insult Mr. Carmichael because it was a fact, and Mr. Wallace was prepared to prove the same, that Mr. Carmichael received a great many presents, and such conduct on the part of this Government official should be made public. Mr. Wallace relied on 33 Geo. III, ch. 52, section 62 Mr. Carmichael committed a misdemeanour according to that section. Mr. Norton added "although" the presents (I speak as counsel) were given to Mr. Carmichael's daughters, I am prepared, so far from withdrawing or apologising, or in any way to depreciate my allegations against the Senior Member of Council, I am prepared to prove them. I never published them, and therefore cannot be responsible for their circulation."

His Lordship.—I have to deal with the *Times* newspaper.

Mr. Norton.—Your Lordship knows why I mentioned this. It is not an insult—that is the germ of the matter. Further, Mr. Wallace repudiates any idea of "condonation," because condonation implies admission of an offence, and promise of amendment. And then Government talks about "leiency," which, I suppose, would mean, by reason of some admission on the part of Mr. Wallace, that he did wrong. Mr. Wallace has never yet admitted that he was wrong, nor did he in and way promise amendment, and the "leniency" was uncalled for, so far as Mr. Wallace is concerned. I would also point to the illustration of Sec. 161, of the Penal Code. One of the results of Mr. Carmichael's receiving presents was, that he has shown great favor to several members, amongst whom Mr. Wallace is not one.

His Lordship then proceeded to deliver judgment. In this case, His Lordship was asked to send the matter for enquiry before the Magistrate. Mr. Wallace had been to the Magistrate and complained that the *Times* newspaper had libelled him in several matters, which complainant said were false, and were published without good faith on the part of the Editor, and asked for a summons, which was refused. His Lordship read out the several para's contained in the letter from Government to the Secretary, and commented upon each. He also read out portions from the article in the *Madras Times*. The Magistrate, he said, on reading the article in the *Times*, and the letter in the *Mail*, no doubt said to himself, "Here is a letter *from* Government to the Secretary of State, and in this letter the Government state as facts certain matters of their own cognizance of the conduct of Mr. Wallace." On reading this letter, signed as it is by the Governor of the Province, the Commander-in-Chief, and the first and second members of Council, persons in authority over Mr. Wallace (although Wallace himself held a position as Civil and Session Judge), the Magistrate no doubt took it for granted that the statements made were correct and treated the comments of the *Madras Times* as comments upon those facts. It was solely been purpose of his judgment that those statements were true, and considered it no infringement of the law for an editor to assume they were true, and to make comments upon them. His Lordship thought there were grounds for the Magistrate for not coming to this conclusion and refusing summons. The Penal Code did not precisely follow English law. The English law was that anything calculated to bring a person into ridicule and contempt was defamation, but that was not the view taken by the framers of the Penal Code. A matter might be defamatory, but yet; privileged in England, and that made the difference; the general principle as to defamation in Section 499 was laid down, but there were exceptions to the section. His Lordship then commented at length on those exceptions. Mr. Wallace's case came within the first exception because every one of the statements made in the article in the *Times* was with the exception of one, true, and that was with regard to his being a careless student. All the other statements were proved, by the document produced by Mr. Wallace himself. With regard to the exception of fair comment, appeared they received them with shouts and hisses, and cries of *Yah Hossain*. The services of four mounted and twenty unmounted European constables, besides 50 native constables had to be called into requisition before the crowd could be dispersed.

RAID ON THE ASSAM FRONTIER.—The following telegram dated Calcutta, 15th Nov., appears in the *Pioneer* :—"A raid by the Akhas, a frontier tribe, is announced to have been made on Baliparahat, 18 miles north of Tezpur, in Assam. The forest ranger and his clerk have been carried off into the hills. Owing to a paucity of police no pursuit could be made, and the coolies on the adjacent tea gardens are greatly alarmed. Police reinforcements are being pushed on before the Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of police, who are on the scene of the outrage with a small party of twenty native police preparatory to pursuit of the tribesmen."

ABSENCE OF FISH AMONGST THE FIELDS OF PUMICE.—"South East" writes from Calcutta, Nov. 13 :—" Sir,—In Saturday's *Government Telegraph Gazette* was a report from the ship Battle Abbey stating how on the 19th October in lat. 9°30' South, and long. 80°10' East she had passed through very extensive fields of pumice, &c., to which may be added the very interesting fact that, whilst in the vicinity of and passing through the pumice there was a total absence of life in the sea, although these waters are usually teeming with fish of various sorts; with but one solitary exception, and that was a ravenous *babita*, which on being cooked was found to be almost rotten, its flesh being full of maggots."

TELEPHONES AT THE EXHIBITION.—The consolidated Telephone Company has made a beautiful exhibit for the Oriental Company (which has rights over India, Africa, China, Australia, and Japan), to be shown at the Calcutta Exhibition. For workmanship and finish, the exhibit is said to be of the highest order. The woodwork is of solid maple, with gold mountings; and one set is characterised by an improved transmitter which rectifies a common defect in all the existing microphones, namely, that when the voice is too loud or too near in speaking to the transmitter, the spring which holds it in position is driven away from its contact, and a break occurs which renders message indistinct. The failure induces a demand to repeat, and the very questioning of the transmission induces the speaker to raise his voice, and thus to intensify the defective transmission of his words. This has been well overcome, and music from an organ, whistling, ordinary and loud speaking, whispering, and busy conversations going on in a distant room or place, are sent along perfectly and distinctly, as well in the case of great loudness as in that of the faintest sounds. The whole going and coming of the prominent forms of telephones manufactured by this company. There will be a pair of Gower-Bell or magneto combinations; a pair with the new transmitters; a pair of instruments similar to those used in London; and a pair with magneto calls and Blake transmitter in magneto combination. Twenty telephones will be sent as a series for the audiences, and two Gower-Bell loud-speaking receivers. Two ten-drop annunciators will illustrate the means for putting subscribers in communication with each other.—*Englishman*.

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE AT CALCUTTA.—There are a few further facts in connexion with this occurrence which should be noticed. We stated on Wednesday that Mr. Wilkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, was on the spot at about noon. This is correct, but it may be stated that Mr. Wilkins at the time the morning affray took place was with the great procession which went down Dhurrumtollah Street, and, on hearing what was transpiring in Colootollah, he once rode down to the spot, and it was through his personal exertion that the riot, which had just commenced to assume very serious proportions, was in great measure quelled, and no further breaches of the peace occurred. At about 9 a.m., on Monday, a force of about twenty European constables, four mounted men, and fifty native policemen was ordered down to the spot, and on its arrival the crowd at once dispersed. Towards evening an enormous number of Hindus had congregated, and these men out-numbered the Muhammadans as ten to one. After the crowd had dispersed, a dozen out of the number of *tazzias* which were on the roadside and in the thana compound were removed to the Police station in Lall Bazaar, where they were placed in the *malkhana*. Some were also removed by their owners, and some are still on the road. Some of those concerned in the row, policemen and those in arrest, were to have been produced before the Magistrate to-day, but further enquiries are being made into the whole matter, and pending the result of these, the cases are in abeyance.—*Englishman*.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.—By the time His Excellency the Viceroy arrives, that is on the 1st proximo, there is no doubt that Calcutta will be more crowded with European residents and visitors than it has ever been yet within the memory of our oldest inhabitant. At the moment of writing, however, notwithstanding the presence of so many strangers, things are dull. People, it may be reasonably supposed, are reserving themselves for the galeties, and dissipations which are expected to follow in the train of the coming Exhibition. Theatres, of nights are not as a rule crowded, and even the Italian opera-singers are now-a-days not receiving liberal patronage. Three weeks hence will doubtless see a great change in this respect, and crowded houses at the theatres, frequent dances, with other nocturnal amusements of all kinds, may then be confidently expected. A move in the direction of dances has already been made by the Saturday Club, where there are to be afternoon entertainments of that kind each Saturday during the present month. This arrangement will carry ardent devotees of Terpsichore, over the current month, until the more solid festivities and social gatherings begin at Government House, in December. The theatres continue open, but seemingly are not now in faishion; nothing so good as the performances of the Pollard Lilliputians, now occupying local boards. We are not attracted by bell-ringers, ring they never so cleverly; and we are tired of Variety companies, singing commonplace, vulgar, music-hall ditties. The Theatre Royal, however, will soon begin to attract fair houses, as the Pollards are expected back in Calcutta next week; and have taken that popular haunt. Wilson's Circus, beside Chiarini's, is now on its way to Calcutta, being due here at the end of this month. By the time the circuses arrive the measure of our amusements for the cold weather, will be nearly full. The season proper of 1883-84 will commence definitely with the St. Andrew's Dinner, upon the 30th instant, when a festive jovial evening, with the most excellent cheer, is promised faithfully to all wavering subscribers.—*Pioneer's* Correspondent.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER CASHMERE BY FIRE.

TRUSTWORTHY information which has been placed at our disposal enables us to supplement the account of the fire on board the River Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cashmere, published by us on Thursday last. The alarm was given at about 8-45 a.m., on Tuesday, the 6th instant, just after the vessel with her flat had arrived at Goalundo, and was the signal for the native crew, with one or two honourable exceptions, to clear out with their belongings. In the meantime Captain Watson, with his officers and those of the Punjab, another of the same Company's steamers which happened to be lying alongside the ghat, promptly rigged the pumps and began playing water on the burning roofs, but, owing to the strong wind blowing at the time, the fire continued to spread, and in less than ten minutes both steamer and flat were one sheet of flame, fore and aft. Every attempt to induce the native crew to return and give their assistance was fruitless, and Captain Watson remarks that on no occasion of an accident to shipping has he ever witnessed such disgraceful cowardice as they, as well as the people on shore, exhibited. While the fire was raging at the fore end of the vessel, Captain Watson, assisted by Mr. Campbell (the Chief Officer) and Mr. Motley (the Commander of the flat in tow of the steamer Punjab), rigged the fore pump, and Mr. Motley went on to the upper deck and began playing water on the burning cabins, but soon had to retreat on account of the hot tar coming down on him from the roof and the hose getting burnt and useless. The heat on the lower deck was at the same time something fearful. Mr. Henderson, the Chief Engineer, with two of his firemen, in the meantime were hard at work in the engine room, but the melted glass and tar from the sky light and roof made them retreat aft, and they eventually found themselves with the rest on the rudder of the steamer, from which a boat to take them off, as all communication with the shore had been cut off. Too much cannot be said in praise of the gallant way in which Dr. Richards acted throughout the whole affair. Seeing that communication from the shore was cut off, he immediately got into the flat's boat and tried to induce some of the lascars on the bank to man it, but not one man came forward. Thereupon Captain Watson, after seeing his passengers in a vessel in place of safety, swam off to the boat, and with the assistance of Messrs. Francis and Morton (firemen, Eastern Bengal Railway) manned the oars, and tried to pull to the rescue of the men on the flat, but the current being too strong, she could not reach her before Captain Watson, Messrs. Henderson, Campbell, and Motley had to jump overboard to save themselves from being burnt. Unfortunately, it is feared, Dr. Richards, Captain Watson and Mr. Henderson would, probably, have been drowned. It seems strange that, with the large staff of European the E. B. Railway Company have at Goalando, only Dr. Richards and Messrs. Francis and Morton could be found to give assistance, though there were three steamers lying some distance astern. It is noteworthy, in connexion with the behaviour of the crew on this occasion, that not very long ago the River Steam Navigation Company's steamer Burrumah caught fire at Gowhatty, and the crew behaved in the same disgraceful way, which nearly resulted in the loss of the vessel.—*Englishman*.

"B. C. B." writes to the *Englishman* from Serajang :—Sir,—My attention has lately been called to a paragraph that appeared in your issue of the 8th instant. I see that a most uncomplimentary, uncharitable allusion has been made by "a correspondent" of the Railway Company's steamer, as also to the Madras. He says that, when the steamer Cashmere took fire at Goalundo, no assistance was rendered by either the Railway Company's steamer Punjab, R. S. N. Co.'s vessel Madras, &c., &c. He supposes, perhaps, that the above vessels deliberately withheld giving the Cashmere any assistance, and were, as it were, laughing at her woe. But I know for certain that this was not the case. The Commander of the Railway Company's steamer was then absent. The crew, under such circumstance, could not leave the vessel without his orders. The Madras, however, was not idle. An Engineer, together with the whole crew of the vessel, was then actually waiting on the beach with the fire buckets to see if he could, in any way, help the burning vessel. But unfortunately he could not get to her, and indeed it was impossible for anybody to do so. This was remarked by the Commander of the Punjab, another vessel of the R. S. N. Company. Dr. Richards and Mr. Francis, who were then on the spot, would also, perhaps, subscribe to every word of this letter. Your correspondent ought to have been well informed ere he proceeded to fasten blame on two such innocent vessels, and lower them thus in the public estimation. If he was really anxious to write something he ought to have written what he saw with his own eyes and not what he saw with the eyes of others."

MADRAS.

THE BELLARY-KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.—Pending the submission of complete estimates, the Government of India have sanctioned provisionally an approximate estimate of Rs. 1,77,50,000 for the construction of the Bellary-Kisna State Railway. The allotment for expenditure during the current year has been fixed at Rs. 15,00,000; and orders have been issued that as much of this amount as possible may be expended on construction works, and as little as possible on stores obtained from England, with the exception of locomotives and material of a like nature, indents for which are to be submitted as soon as possible. Indents for other stores are to be submitted so as to arrive only when they are needed, the first indent comprising such stores only as are likely to be required during 1884-85.

ALLEGED SWINDLING AT BANGALORE.—The further hearing of the case in which James John Sullivan was charged with swindling, was resumed on Monday. The interrogatories by Paupiah Naidu, the complainant, and Mr. Stevenson, the Registrar of the High Court, were read out, which were to the effect that he did not write or sign his name as R. H Stephenson, as in exhibit D. He did not know James John Sullivan, nor had prisoner any suit in the High Court in which he was a party. This closed the case for the prosecution. On being asked whether he claimed to be tried by a British born subject the accused replied that his father was a European merchant, who had a place of business at Madras some fifty years ago, and that his mother was country born, and that he therefore claimed to be tried as a British born subject. He further stated that he was forty-eight years of age, that his parents were lawfully married in 1833 at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, in Davidson's-street, Madras, and that he was christened in the Prostestant Church at North Black Town. His Worship said he could not accept the bare statement, but in order to give prisoner every opportunity of a fair trial, he would again adjourn the case, and make references to the priest in charge of St. John's Chapel, as well as to the Chaplain at North Black Town.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

A DEVOUT MUSSALMAN.—At Lahore the other day large numbers of *fakirs* were fed by Nawab Nawab Ali Khan, who spends ten thousand rupees annually in honour of the Mohurrum.

THE AMRITSAR PATHANKOT RAILWAY.—Colonel Medley, R. E., and the chief officials of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, were to have visited the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway on Saturday, inspecting the line as far as Dinanuggur, and testing the large bridges, prior to the opening of this portion of the line for public traffic.

THE BEHAR LANDHOLDERS AND THE RENT BILL.—The prospect of a partial failure of the autumn crops in the Lower Provinces has been turned to account by the Behar Landholders' Association to prepare a fresh memorial to the Viceroy on the Bengal Rent Bill. They point out that the earliest consequence of scarcity will be a cessation of rent payment from the ryots, whether in cash or kind; while they themselves will have to discharge their obligations to Government as punctually as ever. To do this they will in many cases have to mortgage or otherwise encumber their estates; but the land has fallen immensely in value, the zemindars say, since the Bill first cast its shadow before. Negotiations for the sale or mortgage of estates are now constantly falling through, and landowners in case of difficulty will only be able to get money on exhorbitant and disastrous terms. The Association holds moreover that the published Opinion of the Bengal officers on the Bill discover a majority against "the radical changes" which that measure propcses and call, upon the Government for further inquiry before delivering the Bill to the Select Committee.—*Pioneer*.

DEATH OF A KASHMIR OFFICIAL.—We have received the following from a correspondent :—"The other day there passed away at Jammoo, in his 66th year, one of the oldest officials in the service of H. H. the Marajah, namely Ganeshajee Bhulwal, the head treasurer. Of a high Dogra family, the deceased commenced life as a page to H. H. the Maharajah Golab Sing, who took a liking to the lad and bestowed on him his favour and protection. The deceased was a man who had rendered important services to His Highness not only in his official position, but as one who was the means of saving the life of his master, by the discovery of a plot which was formed against it shortly after he had succeeded to the throne. It was conceived by an ambitious cousin of the Maharajah's, whose objec was to burn the palace, and have His Highness assassinated during the confusion. It can, therefore, be easily imagined that the death of this faithful and loyal subject must have filled the Maharajah with the deepest regret. In open durbar His Highness did not fail to enumerate all the good qualities and virtues of the deceased and to deplore his loss. The funeral procession was attended by a large concourse of people to the rivers bank, where the cremation took place, many of the durbar officials being present. The deceased has left four sons,—the eldest, Moti Ram, succeds his father as head treasurer, whilst to the third son, Hurry Ram, who has received an English education has been entrusted the charge of the minor treasuries.—*Pioneer*.

A NEWSPAPER QUARREL.

I HAVE been considerably amused, writes "Atlas" in *Truth*, at the passage of arms that has been passing between the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *St. James's*. In Mr. Trollope's "Autobiography" he relates the history of the former paper, and his connection with it. In the innocence of his heart, he ventured to give some credit, in connection with the establishment of the paper, to the gentleman who found the money—Mr. George Smith. The present Editor of the *St. James's*, who was employed by Mr. Smith to edit the *Pall Mall*, resents this. He says that Mr. Trollope "knew absolutely nothing of his own knowiege" about the matter, and then adds: "He wrote for the paper some admirable sketches, and some articles of a political turn so intolerably empty and wordy that the Editor was compelled to put a stop to them, even at the risk or mortal offence—which ensued." This last remark shows clearly the spirit in which the rest of the article was written, and doubtless accounts for the animus against Mr. Trollope which runs through it. But the Editor of the *St. James's*, not content with abusing poor Trollope, and ignoring the claim of the original proprietor of the *Pall Mall*, to any credit—speaking of that journal, says: "that is to say, of the journal which, after fifteen years' existence under that title, disappeared for the space of four weeks, to re-appear, by the migration to Whitefriars of the whole staff of the paper *en masse* as the *St. James's Gazette*." Trollope, unfortunately, cannot reply to the reflections made upon him. The *Pall Mall Gazette* can, and does. Here is what it say :—"An evening contemporary last night states that the whole staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette* migrated *en masse* in 1880 to another office. There is not a particle of truth in this statement. With a single 'anti-Radical' exception, every living writer of any eminence who contributed to our columns before May, 1880, has also contributed to them since that date." The Editor of the *St. James's*, in his following night's issue, asks: "What is to be said in a case like this ?"

BENGAL GOVERNMET ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

The following officers have been granted by H. M's. Secy. of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names :—Mr. H. Savage, one year, and Mr. H. Beverley, one week.

In supersession of the order of the 22nd ultimo Mr. G. Toynbee is appointed to act until furtheir orders in the second grade of Magte. and Collrs. in the dist. of Hooghly.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Depy. Magte. and Dept. Collr., Monghyr, is promoted to the first grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Mr. W. Heysham, retired.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, temporary Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr. of the fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. J. F. Harrison.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, temporary Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr. of the sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. E. McL. Smith, temporary Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr. of the sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, Offig. Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Offig. Depy. Commr, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for twenty-one days.

The services of Mr. J. Kennedy, Offig. Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., Backergunge, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Offg. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte. and Collr. of Backergunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. Newberry.

Mr. A. W. R. Cadell who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Ben. C. S., and who reported his arrival on

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

MONEY is easier in Lombard-street, and three months' Bills are discountable at 2⅛ and four months' at 2¼ per cent. This points to the prospect of a further reduction in the Bank of England's rate. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan has advanced to 103⅜—a rise of ⅛, while 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities have given way ¼ per cent.—the closing quotation being £83 per one thousand rupees.

The P. and O. Company pays a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. for the past year.

In the General Produce markets Wheat is dull. Club No. 2 to arrive is quoted at 36s. 9d. per quarter—a fall of 3d. Other prices unchanged. Mid-Plantation Ceylon Coffee is firm at 79s. per cwt.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is firm, but prices remain unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed firm. Surats steady: arrivals dull. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. Spot prices are unchanged. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York remain at 10 7-16 cents. "Futures" for the month of February have advanced to seven points, the closing quotation being 10·84 cents.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats and arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 803 bales Surats. No change in prices. Quotations in New York also remain unaltered.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	240,000	257,000	223,000
,, Exports to U. K.	119,000	57,000	66,000
,, ,, to Continent..	87,000	74,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	1,964,000	1,929,000	1,822,000
,, Exports to U.K. ,, ...	476,000	621,000	559,000
,, ,, to Cont. ,, ...	501,000	422,000	305,000
,, Stock in the ports.....	849,000	699,000	826,000
Saturday's receipts	29,000	39,000	30,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 16th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	2,550,000	2,320,000	2,380,000
,, ,, Surats	330,000	597,000	297,000
For the U. K. only the figures :—			
Stock in Liverpool	434,000	484,000	486,000
,, London.....	46,000	77,000	4-,000
American afloat	220,000	210,000	170,000
East Indian ,, ...	46,000	68,000	42,000
	746,000	839,000	740,000
Price of Mid-Uplands.....	5 7-8d.	6¼d.	6¼d.
,, Fair Dholleras	4d.	3 15-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1¼d.	2 3-16d.	2 3-16.

EXCHANGE is weaker both for ready and forward delivery, but as usual on Saturday there is not much business offering. Demand Bank Bills for April have been sold at 1s. 7 17-32d. Bar Silver has receded to 50 11-16d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer..	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. three months' sight....	1s. 7 19-32d.
Credits, do. do.	...1s. 7 21-32 to 1s. 7 11-16d.
Francs do. do.	...fcs. 2·07½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm. 4 per cents. Rs 993-16 ; 4½ per cents Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES.—Press shares are firm, but the reported business is on a small scale. Mill stock weak, and in many instances rates have declined Rs 5 to Rs 10 per share. There is a great excitement in Bombay and Burmah Trading shares, which have risen to Rs 4,600 for the original and Rs 925 for the new issue. Treacher and Company's shares are in demand at the advanced rate of Rs 1,260 each.

COTTON.—The market is rather buoyant to-day owing to the firm tone of Liverpool, coupled with the rise in the price of American "futures," and sellers of new crop are asking Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy over the rates quoted yesterday. The run is chiefly on Machine-ginned Broach for March delivery. On the spot business is confined to some parcels of Oomrawuttee descriptions.

	Per candy.
Oomrawuttee.....	F.G. Rs. 174
Do.	Good ,, 169-170
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 160
Dholleras	F.G. ,, 172-173
Do.	Good ,, 167
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 153
Western	Good ,, 156
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 148
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,, 165
Compta	,, 142
New Machine-ginned Broach....	Good ,, 212-213 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttee.....	Good ,, 193-13 Feb.-Mar.
Do. Bengal	Good ,, 149 Dec.
Do. do	F.G. ,, 155 ,,

LINSEED remains steady at former quotations.

RAPESEED is quiet with a retail business doing, only Guzerat on the spot Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14as. per cwt. ; Cawnpore Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-8 ; Brown Rs. 6-12as. to Rs. 7-0.

WHEAT.—There is little or no change worth reporting. The reported transactions are on a small scale.

FREIGHTS.—Rather more doing, especially in Cotton for the Adriatic Ports, next season's loading. Business is reported to have been done at 33s. 9d., par of exchange. Liverpool *via* Canal 18s. 9d. to 20s. for Wheat ; 21s. 3d. for Cotton.

PIECE-GOODS.—Arrivals on account of native indentors continue on a large scale, and the demand in consequence is rather languid.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	7524
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	92

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,85	Rs. 125	1,135	
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	300	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.ct.	625	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,10	Rs. 100	1,260	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	380	
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	54xd	
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 65	590	
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	68	
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,150	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,888	1,500	50	1,450	
Dholleras P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	195	
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,300	
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,50	350	2,500xd	
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.c	95	
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	350	250	Rs. 15	315-d	
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	415	
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	217½	
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	100	640	
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 5	5/0	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,200	
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	500	20	500	
Holkar's Press Co ...	450	0		65	775	

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	795
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	—	605
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	10	Rs. 7½	141
Alfred Manfg. Co..	1,000	500	50	18½p.c.	525
Allianoe Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 5)	925
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,800	100	100	—	60
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,5 5
Budania Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	710
Coorla Mills	500	50	1,000	Rs. 40	825
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	525
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,150	500	all	Rs. 25	880
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	935
Gokuldas S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	485
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	750
Hamilton	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,075
Hydraoad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,250
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	...	545
Jubilee Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 5)	590
Jowraa Bhaiioo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,185
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	970
Khatao Mackenzie ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,075
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	136
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	...	3,150
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Manockjee Petit's ..	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,365
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	25	25	Rs. 12	25
Muncherjee Goculdas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	... 80	1,540
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,075
Oriental	1,000	65	625	Rs. 20	725
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	40	400	Rs. 14	325
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	287½
Phoenix Weaving and Spinning Company..	1,500	50	500	30	290
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,335
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 35	Rs. 20	525
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	321	218 3 0	5 p.ct	355
Do. New 320 shares ..	..	320	130 11-6	do.	25
Ditto ..	..	321	65 7-3	do.	75
Ditto ..	..	320	1-13 1	do.	8
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	4103	1,030	do.	1,04
Do. New Shares...	41	418	5-5-0	do.	326

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain H. A. Gough, sailed on the 17th instant for Batavia in ballast.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo, and deck passengers.

THE steamer City of Carthage, 1,715 tons, Captain T. C. Macpherson, sailed on the 17th instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE barque Royal Irish, 285 tons, Captain C. Hegelstein, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Magadoza (12th Oct.), with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain C. E. Darley, sailed on the 17th instant for London, with a general cargo, and Mrs. Jordan, and Captain Duma, as passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, 2,125 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China and Australian mails, and cargo of 2,155½ chests opium and general, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Revd. Mr. W. Jones, Mr. R. H. Lea, and Mr. D. Campbell. For Melbourne.—Mr. F. Campbell. For Shanghai.—Mr. S. B. Ellis. For Hongkong.—Major and Mrs. W. S. Sinkins.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	H. M. S. Euryalus	Hastings	Zanzibar.
	Royal Irish	Hegelstein ..	Magadoza, Oct. 12.
	Derya Lutchmy ..	Nacoda	Alleppy, Nov. 2.
	Aduwa (s)	Coborne	Jeddah, Oct. 31.
	Mirzapore (s)	Perrins	Sydney, Oct. 7.
18	Clan Alpine (s) ...	Soutar	Jeddah, Nov. 2.
	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Middlebrough, Oct. 5
	Malacca (s)	Lihacht	Zanzibar, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Euphrates (s)	Mackerness ..	Kurrachee, &c.
	Amizada (s)	Vacoda	Demaun.
	Cy. of Carthage (s)	McPherson.	Liverpool.
	Thessaly (s)	Gough	Batavia.
	Clan Graham (s)..	Darley	London.
18	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, &c.
	Pekin (s)	Symons	China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
12 Decca (s)..... Burditt ....London, Oct. 5.
Purulia (s) ..... Morby ..... Singapore.
Madras (s) ..... Liddiard .. Rangoon, Nov. 2.
Mysore ..... Thomas .... Sydney, Sept 3.
Tanallon Castle.. Gyllenstie.. Mauritius, Oct. 5.
13 Maharani (s) ..... Burleigh .... Rangoon, Nov. 7.
Parthenope ..... Gray ..... Liverpool, Aug. 18.
Frank Stafford .. Smith ..... New York, June 21.
14 County of Peebles. Fordyce .... Buenos Ayres, Sep. 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12.—Steamers Giava, Abington and Goorkha. Ship Dunalistair.
Nov. 13.—Steamer City of Calcutta. Ship Ladakh.
Nov. 14.—Steamers Curlew, Tyrone and Medina.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
15 Himalaya (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Huzara (s) .... Bombay.
Goorkha (s) .... Calcutta.
Peshwa (s)..... ..... Singapore.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
14 Tibre (s) .... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—100 barrels alum, Dharamsey Dewchund, Victoria s—93 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mount Lebanon s—125 bundles soap, Balcrustna, Sazba and Co ; 250 kegs red lead, Hemraj Khimjee ; 1,019 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda.

FROM LONDON.

Galconda s—35 cases matches, D. H. Cama and Co ; 15 cases matches and 45 casks vials, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 3 cases stationery, Thacker and Co ; 16 casks paints, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

Goa s—45 drkins of yellow ochre, Kassoolly Keekabhoy.

Angora s—8 packages papers, G. Claridge and Co ; 150 qr. barrels blasting powder, Ali Noorbhoy.

Tyrone s—9 cases cutlery, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Pekin s—61 packages hams and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 58 cases oilmanstores ; 2 cases soap and 1 case chloroform, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 80 bottles quick silver, Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 1 cases varn sh, Tyebally Chandabhoy ; 22 packag s provisions, toys, &c., W. J. Essac ; 7 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co ; 100 boxes candles, Allybhoy Sumsoodin ; 40 barrels beer and 2 cases augustura bitter, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

FROM GENOA.

China s—20 cases casks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—140 boxes brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—14 cases provisions, Treacher and Co ; 25 cases vermouth and 75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Colombo s—2 cases Rodon, Hall Brandenburg and Co ; 16 cases toys, Treacher and Co ; 140 cases brandy Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 218 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 38 cases brandy Muncherjee Bezonjee ; 10 cases brandy, D. P. Sethna and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—2,003 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Eden Hall s—100 bales cotton, Bena Ashley and Co : 14 bales cot on, Canjee Purbut and Co ; 3,000 cw s wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 800 cwts wool, Peily and Co ; 750 cwts myrabolams, Laljee Poonsee and Co.

Clan Ranald s—4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co. ; 16,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Graham s—92 cwts gum, Rahimtoola Datardina ; 150 cwts myrabolams, B. Baichund ; 21 deer horns, S. Hassum ; 550 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 3,00 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Angers s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,003½ cwts wheat and 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 11 bales hides C. Jehangir ; 8 bales hides, V. Narranjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—600 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mount Lebanon s—400 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Inchmare s—250 cwts rapeseed and 1,500 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China s—6,070 cwts cotton, uncalculated, 1,702½ cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

Colombo s—4,000 cwts wheat and 325 cwts gingelly seed ; Lang Moir and Co ; 3,600 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts poppy-seed and 15 packages mattings, Ralli Broth rs ; 11 cwts sandlewood, Allanaamed Hassum ; 258 cwts mowrasseed, V. Narranjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s—320 cwts tallow, oilcake and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Norbudda s—103 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·848
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·9
Dew Point.....	70·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·3
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	70·9
General Direction of Wind* .....NE, ENE. NNW. NW. NNW, N, E.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	169

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Couper, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave from Gwalior.
Lucas, Surg., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Mackenzie, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 17.

McGoverne, Sub-Inspector, Army School, on duty, from Mhow.
Gough, Lieut., 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Smyth, Lieut. Col., Devonshire, from leave, to Umballa.
McMullein, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, from leave, to Rangoon.

NOVEMBER 18.

McGoverne, Sub-Inspector, Army School, on duty, to Baroda.
Lucas, Captain, Comst. Dept., on duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 17.

The Range at Colaba will be available for practice for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, on Friday next, the 23rd instant. Members wishing to shoot must give notice of their intention not later than 2 p. m. on the day of firing to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

The following Members of E. Company are attached to the Poona Detachmen until for their orders viz. Vols. R. Hildrith to H. Company and W. Chisholm to G.

There will be no Adjutants parade on Wednesday next the 21st inst.

Members are again warned that the probable time of Parade at Headquarters on Wednesday 21st will be 3-45, especial order will however or issued when the time for lining the streets has been fixed by the military authorities.

A special meeting of the Rifle association will be held on Tuesday evening 20th inst. at the Heads Quarters at 5-30. p. m. Charps, all members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,
Poona, November 16.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff.—Capt. Stevenson, S. C., Wing 19th N. I. to Officiate as Station Staff Officer Neemuch, during such time as Major Spratt may be attending the class of Garrison Instn., or until further orders.

23rd N. L. I.—Lieut. F. J. M. Edwards, 2nd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 8th Nov. 1883.

Capt. H. E. Fenton, Wing Officer 7th Regt. N. I. is attached to the 21st N. I. as a temporary measure.

Surg. C. J. Addison, A. M. D. is posted to Genl. duty Presidency Circle.

Surg.-Major G. Ashton, A. M. D. is transferred from Genl. duty Presidency Circle to Genl. duty Poona Circle.

Capt. H. E. Fenton, 7th Regt. N. I., is directed to proceed to England at the public expense, and join the Staff College Sandhurst on the 1st Feb. 1884.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 13th Nov. 1883 :—Lieut.-Col. E. W. Trevor, Depy. Commr. Upper Sind Frontier.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—East Yorkshire Regt.—(2nd Batn)—Capt. A. Bowles, to proceed to Mhow, from 10th Nov. 1883, to 10th March 1884, on private affairs.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., Offg. Depy. Commr., Bilaspur, on being relieved by Col. Vertue, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court Nagpur.

Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., Asst. Commr. and Offg. Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on being relieved by Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., is posted to the Nagpur dist.

Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., Commr. of the Nagpur Div., on return from furlough, is posted to the Jubbulpore Div.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Offg. Commr. of the Jubbulpore Div., on being relieved by Mr. Neill, will revert to his substantive appointment of Commr. Chhatisgarh Div.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Ward, Offg. Commr. of the Chhattisgarh Div., being relieved by Mr. Chisholm, is posted to the Raipur dist. as Depy. Commr.

Lieut.-Col. T. A. Scott, Depy. Commr. Raipur, on being relieved by Lieut.-Col. Ward, is posted to the Nimar dist.

Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., Offg. Depy. Commr Nimar, on being relieved by Lieut.-Col. Scott, is posted to that dist. as Asst. Commr.

The following promotions are made by the Chief Commr. from 8th Sept. last:—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Repton Depy. Commr., 3rd Class, to be Depy. Commr., 2nd Class, vice Lieut.-Col. C. H. Grace, promoted by Govt. of India, Home Dept., Notification No. 2095, dated 15th ult. Major J. W. Macdougall, Depy. Commr., 4th Class, to be Depy. Commr. 3rd Class, vice Lieut.-Col. Repton ; Lieut.-Col. W. Vertue, Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, to be Depy. Commr. 4th Class, vice Major Macdougall. Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., Asst. Commr., 1st Class, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, vice Lieut.-Col. Vertue. Khan Bahadur Aulad Husen, C.I.E., Asst. Commr., 2nd Class, to be Asst. Commr. 1st Class, vice Mr. Ellison, Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Asst. Commr., 3rd Class, to be Asst. Commr., 2nd Class vice Khan Bahadur Aulad Husen. Mr. W. Nethersole C.S., Supernumerary Asst. Commr. to be Asst. Commr., 3rd Class, vice Mr. Ismay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flautulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*** "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will HOLD a LEVEE at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1883, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their Cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two Cards with their names legibly written on each ; one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their Cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress : European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock-coat or Dress-coat, with white or coloured trousers, and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The Levee will be closed by the presentation of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving at Bombay, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

By Command,
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Bella Vista, 17th October, 1883.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE undersigned has instructions to forward, to such MEMBERS of the SENATE as may make written application, on or before TUESDAY, the 20th instant, THREE CARDS OF ADMISSION (single) to the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY for the AFTERNOON of THURSDAY, the 22nd instant. Admission will be given on that day to the Holders of these cards only.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

D'SOUZA.—November 15, at Mazagon, Michael Joseph Hugh, son of Master Redin-r J. C. D'Souza and Anne Catherine, aged 6 months and 20 days. (Poona papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

CLIBBORN—November 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J. Clibborn, B. S. C., of a son.

PEMBERTON—November 13, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Major Sholto E. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DURRELL—JOHNSTONE—November 5, at Lucknow, Samuel A. Durrell, Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Dept., to Dora Maria Johnstone.

MULLALY—HAYMAN—November 13, at Madras, Frederick Selby Mullaly, of Coonoor, to Dora, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Hayman, M.D., of Eastbourne, Sussex.

TELLERY—BOCKER—November 10, at Jeypore, Anton Tellery, Gas Engineer, Calcutta, to Helena Bocker, eldest daughter of Herr Robert Bocker, Bandmaster to H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore.

DEATHS.

BATHER—November 13, at Umballa, Louisa, wife of Captain Thomas J. A. Bather, King's Own Borderers, aged 35 years.

FERGUSON—November 11, at 5, Park-street, Calcutta, Hugh Ferguson, aged 41 years.

HINKS—October 29, at Edwardesabad, Bannoo, Bertie William, son of James and Elizabeth J. Hinks, R.A., aged 9 months and 4 days.

PAYN—November 7, at Kapurthala, Agnes, the infant daughter of Dupre and Emma Constance Payn.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883.

AMONGST the two hundred and twenty-two specific recommendations which have to be accepted as "the deliberate decisions" of the Education Commission, there are two which will give rise to a good deal of controversy. The first of the two is, "that an attempt be made to prepare a moral text-book based upon the fundamental principles of Natural Religion, such as may be taught in all Government and non-Government colleges." This recommendation is in itself what the irreverent will term a large order. There is only one man who is gifted by nature with the many qualities which would enable him to produce, with entire satisfaction to himself, "a moral text-book" proper to be taught in all the Government and non-Government colleges of this great Empire. There is but one Sir Richard Temple, and he alone could sit down to the task with composure and conviction. In default of that energetic and gifted ex-Governor of Bombay the Government and country will have to wait for a second Moses to put together in the form of a text-book a new and improved edition of the ten commandments, adapted for the guidance and instruction of all Government and non-Government students. The second recommendation contemplates the conversion of every principal and professor in India into an Aaron, whose duty it will be to enforce the principles contained in the moral book in a series of lectures calculated to bring them home to the minds and consciences of the rising generation. Sydney Smith spoke of subjecting some public enemy to the process of being preached to death by wild curates. The prospect of being lectured into morality by principals and professors formally directed by the Government of India to perform that duty will be almost as dismal, though of course it may be maintained by the sanguine that the process may be as disciplinary, and not much more terrifying. This is the ninth para. of the fourth section of recommendations : "That the principal or one of the professors in each Government and aided college deliver to each college-class during each session a series of lectures on the duties of a man and a citizen." The last word in this clause is obviously a misprint for "brother." But the error does not conceal the philanthropic affinities in which the thought had its origin. It is to be regretted, however, as the use of the word "citizen" in this connection may suggest to the unkind an analogy with the work recently introduced into the schools of France by the eminent vivisectional moralist, M. Paul Bert. That gentleman has prepared a moral text-book illustrated by cuts, in which he sets forth the principles of duty which should actuate "a man and a citizen." He shows the inseparable conn

TELEGRAMS.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17.

There was a very numerous attendance again to-day. Large fields turned out for every race; and two or three events provided good finishes. The interest ran high on the Gold Cup race, for which Euphrates was first and Sherwood second favourite. The original Merchants' Purse race fell through, and a handicap was substituted. The events to-day were:—

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Ween walked over.

SURROORNUGGUR STAKES.

The Baron, 3st. 3lbs., Kendall	1
Silver Thread, 8st. 7lbs., Bowen	2
Paragraph, 8st. 10lbs., Riley	3

Four ran. Won easily. Time, 1 min. 19½ secs.

NIZAM'S GOLD CUP.

Sherwood, 9st. 3lbs., Bowen	1
Shere Ali, 8st. 9lbs., Ramchurn	2
Young Revenge, 10st. 3lbs., Vinall	3

The following also ran:—Euphrates, 10st. 3lbs.; The Doctor, 9st. 5lbs.; Furreed, 8st. 12lbs.; Kuchkolla, 8st. 10lbs.; Firmeax, late Proximo 8st. 7lbs.; Young Ruby, 8st. It was very good all the whole way, but was beaten by Sherwood, who won easily.

PURSE CUP.

[illegible]	1
[illegible]	2
[illegible] Kendall	3

[illegible] Time, 56 secs.

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Handicap for all horses. One mile.

Laceby, 8st. 5lbs., Kendall	1
Discover, 8st. 4lbs., Clarke	2
Reside, 8st. 8lbs., Morrison	3

Seven ran. Won comfortably. Time, 1 min. 46½ secs.

BEDOUIN STAKES.

Don Juan, 8st. 13lbs., Riley	1
Kismet, 8st. 7lbs., Gerard	2
Invader, 8st. 6lbs., Kendall	3

Nine ran. Won easily. Time, 1 min. 53½ secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17.

The Chinese Government is calling for twenty thousand volunteers in case of war being declared with France. Foreigners here are becoming uneasy at the aspect of affairs.

M. LESSEPS IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

M. Lesseps is now on a visit to Manchester. He received a very cordial reception at Liverpool during his recent stay there, and in the course of his various speeches he promised a reduction in the Suez Canal dues, and generally increased accommodation. He also stated that he is preparing a plan for widening the bottom of the Canal to 42 metres

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

CAIRO, Nov. 17.

The Egyptian Government has presented a note to the British Government, claiming a voice in the proposed modifications in connection with the Suez Canal. A syndicate of bankers in Egypt have offered to supply the necessary capital if the Egyptian Government will undertake to construct a second Suez Canal.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A despatch has been published, dated October 9, from Sir Evelyn Baring to Earl Granville, in which the former expresses his conviction that the moral effect of a British force of three thousand men and six guns at Alexandria, or even a much smaller force, would be amply sufficient to maintain order in Egypt.

The British Government, on receipt of the above despatch, ordered thereupon a reduction of troops.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The newspaper polemics between France and Germany have been renewed. The papers of the latter are assuming a threatening tone.

SIR HENRY BRAND.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph this morning, stating that the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brand (the Speaker of the House of Commons) will resign at the commencement of the next session.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P. for Limerick, having accepted office, Mr. Macmahon, the Home Rule candidate, has been elected in his place, defeating Mr. Spaight, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority.

NEW CEYLON STOCK.

Tenders are invited for 4½ per cent. Ceylon Stock at a minimum rate of 98½.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov 17.

The Imperial Prince started for Spain to-day.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 16.

H. M.'s Troopship Malabar passed through the Canal, homeward bound, to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Orion, from Trieste and Brindisi, left here for Bombay last evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloydes s.s. Berenice, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Total week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	6,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	59,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	10,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	434,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	113,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	46,000	,,

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lb. Shirtings	5-3
8½ lb. do.	6-3
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ ,, ,,	83
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	50 11-16d.

The P. and O. Company pays a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. for the past year.

Arrival.—Clan Murray.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran and Turkish routes still interrupted.
Madras and Penang cable interrupted.
Rangoon and Penang cable perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 17.

10 p.m	76·1

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	85·4

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Hydaspes, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 9 a. m. on Saturday.

THE time of landing of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught has been changed to half an hour earlier; and they will leave the Cathay at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, instead of 4-30. This should allow for the ceremony at the Dockyard and still afford daylight for the drive through the principal streets to Parel, so that the assembled thousands will have an opportunity of seeing the Prince and Princess.

AN up-country paper states:—"The Talukdara of Oudh propose presenting an address to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, on his arrival at Bombay."

THE Banks will be closed on Thursday, in accordance with the Government notification declaring that day a public holiday.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commence to-morrow.

ON Saturday last, Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Rennie, Constable Guider, and three native policemen were charged with assaulting three Borahs on the 14th August last. His Worship came to the conclusion that the evidence given by each of the complainants was utterly unreliable, and it was most probable that the other witnesses had greatly exaggerated what they saw. The fall from the *otla* was a very severe fall and probably accounted for many of the injuries that the complainant Adamjee received. The complainant Abdoolalli's action in taking the baskets from the coolies and throwing the tin plates into a shop was voluntary and aggressive on his part; and there was no ground whatever on which he could justify his conduct. For the attack which he made, and which constituted disorderly behaviour, every police officer, in whose presence it was made, would have been justified in arresting him and taking him in custody to a police station. Under the circumstances, Superintendent Brewin and all police officers and sepoys were justified in assisting in arresting and removing Abdoolalli, Adamjee, and Jafferjee. Considerable force was used in arresting and removing Adamjee, but he refused to go and offered a most determined resistance to his removal. When Drs. Blaney and Khory saw Adamjee, he had marks of a severe beating, but the evidence was so unreliable that the magistrate could not decide by which of the police this beating was given if, indeed, it was given by any of them. All the defendants were acquitted and discharged.

THE first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council will be held on Saturday next, in the new Council Chamber in Dalhousie Square.

THE *Englishman* understands that Mr. Amir Ali, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council in the place of Syed Ahmad, whose term of office has expired.

MR. JUSTICE KERNAN, of the Madras High Court, in giving his decision with respect to Mr. Wallace's application for a summons against the editor and publisher of the *Madras Times*, said he regarded the documents produced by Mr. Wallace himself as proof against his case. The statements in the *Madras Times* were true, with the exception of Mr. Wallace's being a careless student, and that was of no moment. His lordship refused the application for further inquiry of the case by the magistrate.

SAYS the *Pioneer*:—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday, so that the capital is at last able to boast of the presence of one member of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, we regret to hear, been slightly indisposed since his arrival at Belvedere—a natural result probably of his recent tour in the province and its accompanying fatigues.

AT Lucknow, on Wednesday last, Major Ellis, Brigade Major, and Honorary Secretary of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, met with a severe accident, being thrown from a dog-cart. Fortunately he escaped with only some bad bruises.

LIEUT. JENNINGS, Settlement Officer for Western India, is reported to have met with rather a severe accident, having been kicked by a horse while in the act of mounting. He is, however, progressing favourably, and has been able to rejoin his appointment.

A CALCUTTA firm proposes to publish a *Calcutta Exhibition Gazette*, described in the prospectus as intended to be "a weekly journal devoted exclusively to the great Exhibition and the transactions connected therewith."

IN view of the complaint recently made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of the dirty character of much of the Indian wheat exported, the following paragraph from the minute by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P., on the report of the Superintendent, Cawnpore Experimental Farm, for the rabi season 1882-83, is interesting:—

A cheap and efficient hand-threshing machine, which only cost Rs. 128 9 when imported, and might probably be made up for less in this country, was found to be much more expeditious and more cleanly in its action than the ordinary method of treading out by oxen.

THE *Catholic Examiner* is not an admirer of the University chimes; but writes:—"We are afraid that some enthusiastic individuals will propose setting the contrivance on top of the University Tower in full swing on the occasion of the landing of the Duke of Connaught. We beg to propose an amendment—viz., that the ears of Royalty be not offended with anything of the sort. We think the gallant Duke would enjoy a repetition of the thunders of Tel-el-Kebir far more than any assortment of groans, squeaks, and jingles that can be wrung out of our miscalled joy-bells." This is hard on the joy-bells.

THE following is the official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 14th inst:—"Rain has fallen in Kumaon and Saharanpur. Clouds and slight showers are reported in several other northern districts. Elsewhere the weather is clear with falling temperature. The rabi prospects are fair, and the public health good."

THE total rainfall at Cherapunji this year up to the end of October was 355·25 inches, as against 377·02 inches in the corresponding period of last year.

THE proposal that the foundation-stone of the Cama Hospital should be laid with Masonic honours is objected to by the local Catholic organ. We quote as follows from its Saturday's issue:—

"Against this we would enter a firm protest. The Duke of Connaught is coming out to India not as a representative of Freemasonry, but as a Prince of the blood Royal, and as such Bombay is preparing as best she can to accord him a reception as befits his dignity and her own importance. For one section, and that a very small fraction, of the whole community, to monopolise his presence for purposes of their own, is to deal unjustly with the bulk of the population who have united in preparing a welcome for him. It is not only Catholics that must object to the introduction of freemasonry in any ceremony at which the Duke's presence has been requested, but a not inconsiderable body of the followers of other communions who hold no sympathy with the professions of the craft. The sentiments of such a large body of the Bombay community cannot be put aside to flatter the vanity and bad taste of a minority. We remember that in 1875 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales laid the first stone of the Prince's Dock with Masonic rites, and somebody had the bad taste to invite the Catholic Bishop of Bombay to attend. His Lordship's reply, an answer, which was published in the daily papers, and, whether as a result of this or not, the Prince performed no ceremony with such honours during the remainder of his tour through India, though he had been asked to lay the foundation-stone with masonic honours of some institution in Madras and the first stone of the breakwater at Colombo. We may add that, as the hospital is meant for no particular section of the community, there is no reason why the foundation-stone should be laid amid rites that are peculiar to an individual portion of it."

DISCUSSING the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to serve in India, the *Pioneer* remarks:—

We may now look forward to one or more of our Royal Princes being always in India. There are already a goodly number of the Queen's grandsons who are year by year growing to man's estate, and it is only natural to suppose that many of them, like the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, will be placed in the Army and Navy, and that in proportion to their distance from the Throne they will be real work-a-day soldiers and sailors, ready to serve the Crown in all parts of the Empire. That the service in India of the Duke of Connaught should be an advantage to the Army generally there is no question. He will during the year or eighteen months he is here be in a position to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition and wants of our Indian Army, as well as with those of the British Army, in India. Looking forward as humanly speaking we may safely do to his being one day Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in succession to the Duke of Cambridge, the experience he is now about to gain may be of incalculable advantage to him and to those under him.

THE analysts' report on the gas supplied to Calcutta during the three months ending 30th September states that, as usual, the gas was tested on thirty-six nights, that is, twelve nights in each month, and its condition was found to be very satisfactory with regard to its illuminating power, but highly unsatisfactory as to its purity in one respect. The worst feature of the gas was with regard to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, the presence of any trace of which in the gas renders the Gas Company liable to a fine of one hundred rupees per night. The tests are summarised thus:—

In July this impurity was tested on twenty-one nights and on every occasion it was found in a large quantity. In August the gas was tested on seventeen nights, and on every occasion large amounts of the impurity were found; while in September twelve tests were made, and on every night of testing up to the 24th, sulphuretted hydrogen was found in very large quantity; but it is somewhat satisfactory to know that from that date the quantity of the impurity commenced to diminish, so that at the close of the quarter the amount was moderate only instead of large. Altogether, then, fifty tests have been made for fifty nights for this impurity, and it has been found on every occasion in quantities varying from very large down to moderate.

SOME men of the Hassan Kheyl, in the Hazara district, have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent theft of six rifles and a sword from a guard of the West Riding Regiment at Pabbi.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following information, "given by an intelligent merchant, who has just returned from Kabul:"—"The Ameer has executed a number of persons suspected of favouring the cause of Ayoub Khan, and has also expelled a large number from his territories. Many of the late Ameer Shere Ali Khan's servants have been sent to Peshawur. The Persian Envoy having recovered from his late sickness, has left for Meshed. The object of his mission is said to have failed. The Russian merchants who were in Turkestan have made their purchases and have left the country. The Russian survey expedition, which visited the borders of Badakshan, has finished its work, and has re-crossed the Oxus. The ruler of Kandahar has written to the Ameer, asking for additional troops and fuller advances of money. Abdul Rahman has recently built a new palace for himself at Kabul."

IT seems a great pity, in fact a great outrage, the *Bombay Guardian* thinks, that the military cannot carry on their rifle practice without imperilling the lives of peasantry labouring in their fields. Complaint is made of the stupidity of the people in getting into exposed places. But it appears that the woman and child thus hit, (see the case in our Epitome,) were where they had a right to be, and they might naturally suppose that the firing party would take every precaution against the occurrence of fatal accidents. Somebody should be tried for homicide.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* has something to say on the subject of Pundita Ramabai's conversion and Father Rivington's letters:—

The Pundita Ramabai, famous for her talents and acquirements, has acquired additional fame as a convert to the Anglican form of Christianity. The event caused a flutter in the local Ritualistic community, and a rather unnecessary flourish of trumpets landed the Rev. Mr. Rivington in a controversy with a native editor. The dispute turns mainly upon the value of certain points of punctuation in a document written by the reverend gentleman respecting the Pundita's conversion. The editor "verified references" and made out that Mr. Rivington actually misquoted himself. The fact deserves to be noticed in connection with the greater controversy Mr. Rivington has on hand. But we would rather quote some words of his own for his own special duty. "That woman with her finer religious instincts and her God-given craving, after the embodiment of her ideals and the readiness with which she follows out her perceptions of truth, that woman, and one as finely strung as Ramabai, should stop short in the shallows of a naked Theism, instead of plunging forward into the full waters of the only true Theism, the ocean of the revealed truth of God in Christ, seemed indeed." Substitute 'Ritualism' for the first 'Theism' in the above sentence, and the Rev. Luke Rivington has written the true explanation of certain "goings over to Rome" from his own flock.

THE volume of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" just issued contains reports by Mr. J. Mill, Inspector of Cattle Diseases, on "Generators and Sanitation" the lecture on "The Siege of Delhi," lately delivered before the Society by Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E.; a short paper on "Mule-Breeding," by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I.; translation of a Russian work on "The Horses and Camels of Central Asia"; "The Russian Mounted Troops in 1883," by Lieutenant J. M. Grierson, R.A.; translation of an article on Mounted Infantry, from *Voyenni Sbornik*, a Russian military magazine, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Bengough; and the lecture by Colonel McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., on "The Defence of the Lucknow Residency."

THE latest news from Tongking, the *China Mail* of Oct. 30 says, is to the effect that a body of 1,200 Black Flags, encamped about twelve miles from Haiphong, were threatening an attack upon that place, and that Admiral Courbet was proceeding with a force to Hanoi, where the enemy was expected to assume the offensive. Munitions of war had been landed at Shanghai from the United States, and there were reports from native sources that a small expedition to the Tongking borders was being organized. The special correspondent of the Hongkong *Daily Press*, writing from Haiphong, on Oct. 17, says:—"Political affairs are, I think, and the majority here hold the same opinion, concentrating in China Most people believe a war with China inevitable."

MR. GODLEY, the new Under-Secretary for the India Office, is making a very favourable impression in that department, a home correspondent informs an up-country paper. "He is evidently anxious to place himself *en rapport* with every man around him, and is even making the acquaintance of the clerical staff as well as of the heads of departments. He shows every determination to see and know the business for himself, which will of course be a great gain to the public service."

THE memorial to Captain Gill, R.E., has reached £1,250, and three scholarships of £20 each are to be founded at Brighton College for the sons of officers in the army. Every year one of these scholarships is to be open to competition.

THE *Nineteenth Century*, it is reported, has been purchased by a distinguished member of the Liberal body, and it is to become a purely party organ. It has been a failure in the hands of Mr. James Knowles, and one cannot be surprised at this fact, for Mr. Knowles has always depended much more upon the names of his authors than upon the material which they wrote.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP EURYALUS.

H. M. S. EURYALUS, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station, arrived in harbour at daylight on Saturday from Zanzibar. She left Zanzibar on the 25th October and stayed five days at Aden *en route*, arriving there on the 4th and leaving on the 9th inst. During the voyage fine weather was experienced. Captain Hastings reports that the Ranger is at Aden, the Dragon is shortly expected here from the Seychelles, and the Briton is due shortly at Colombo from Mauritius. The following are the names of the officers on board the flagship:—

Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.
Flag-Lieut. W. H. B. Graham.
Secretary W. C. S. Hyne.
Clerk to Secys. H. F. H. Smith and E. J. Leveson.
Captain A. P. Hastings, C.B.
Commander E. N. Rolfe.
Lieutenants (G) J. Brant. J. M. Caulfeild, (T) W. H. H. Montresor, C. G. Lindsay, and H. G. Paris.
Navy Lieut. F. Hire.
Captain Mar F. Baldwin.
Chaplain Rev. C. J. Todd.
Fleet Surg. W. S. Fisher, B.A., M.B.
Paymaster (I) I. B. Moorman.
Chief Engr. G. T. Crook.
Navy Instr. W. L. Easther, B.A.
Sub-Lieuts. W. H. Nicholson and H. H. Phillips.
Surgeon T. D. Gimlette.
Assistant Paymr. G. H. Sturgess.
Engineers J. S. Sanders and J. S. Watch.
Assistant Engr. C. F. H. Tilbrook.
Gunners H. Spreadbury and (T) G. Peavit.
Boatswains W. E. Abrams and W. H. E. Rattenbury (actg)
Carpenter H. Diamond.
Midshipmen S. W. M. Beaumont, E. C. Biscoe, and E. M. Hewett.
Clerk J. Murray.

The Admiral landed at the Apollo-bunder at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a salute of thirteen guns was fired.

MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERAL officers of the Bombay General List having lately petitioned to be placed under the same scale of pensions as officers of the local service, the Secretary of State has intimated his inability to comply with the request.

ON the return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Knowles, now in command, intends proceeding to England on furlough for one year.

ORDERS for the camp-of-exercise at Umballa have been issued. Colonel Harvey, K.O.B., commands the 1st, and Lieutenant-Colonel Channer, V.C., 3rd Pioneers, the 2nd Infantry Brigade. Both brigades are weak, each consisting of two battalions only. Lieutenant-Colonel Bushman, C.B., commands the Cavalry Brigade.

CAPTAIN H. E. FENTON, 7th Bo. N. I., goes home to join the Staff College.

SURGEON G. A. EMERSON, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge of the 17th, the Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, has proceeded on furlough for one year to England.

LIEUTENANT A. CLARK, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave to England for 12 months, from date of departure.

THE military authorities have ruled that the half-yearly examinations by the higher standard in Persian can be held at any military station, where a qualified board can be assembled, instead of only at Peshawur, Lahore, and Allahabad.

IT has been definitely decided that the Commissariat Department shall undertake the duty of receiving, shipping, landing, and distributing stores of all kinds, and for all departments, on occasions of future equipment and despatch of expeditions beyond sea.

THE Government of India have ruled that men of the Army Hospital Native Corps are not entitled to receive war medals, but that any specially deserving case may be submitted for consideration on its own merits.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab last found it necessary to issue the following circular:—

A case has been recently brought to the notice of the Judges in which a Criminal Court issued a summons for the appearance of a soldier in military employ, and did not send it for service to the soldier's Commanding Officer. The Judges accordingly invite the attention of the Criminal Courts subordinate to them to the provisions of section 72 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which are wide enough to include persons in military employ, and request that, whenever it is necessary to summon an officer or soldier or other person in military employ, the summons may always be sent for service to the Commanding Officer of the person to be served, unless there are special reasons, which should be recorded, for proceeding otherwise.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

CHUTTERPORE, Nov. 12.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has completed his inspection of the troops at Nowgong. He arrived there on the morning of the 9th, the camp being pitched in a well-selected position close to the cavalry lines, and the house of the Political Agent, Captain Cooke, who has been most untiring in his efforts to secure the comfort and amusement of all. On the 10th Sir Donald Stewart inspected the troops, who were drawn up on the brigade parade-ground. The parade was under the command of Colonel Gordon, Commanding at Nowgong. The inspection over, the troops formed up to march past, the cavalry by squadrons and the artillery in line at close interval, at the walk, the infantry in open column. The cavalry and artillery next went past in the same formation at a trot, and finally ranked past by single file. The general's appreciation of the troops left nothing to be desired. At the conclusion of the march past, the force executed an attack on a supposed enemy advancing on Nowgong from the west, but little beyond the formal movements of a preliminary nature was attempted, and the troops then returned to their lines. His Excellency next inspected the various barracks, hospitals, and cantoons. Nowgong is one of the stations recommended to be the head-quarters of a third class district by the Army Reorganization Committee, and if this recommendation is carried out, it will probably become one of the most popular stations in Northern India. Forage and water are abundant and good at Nowgong, which is said to be the cheapest station for native cavalry in the Bengal Presidency, and besides the cantonment possesses the great advantage of being extremely healthy.

On the afternoon of the 10th His Excellency held a levee, at which all the officers of the garrison were presented, and in the evening he entertained the heads of departments; the following Sunday being a day of rest.

The march from Mahoba to Nowgong was most enjoyable, and very good sport was had by the various shooting parties from camp. On the 6th Mr. Twiggs, the Collector of Kamirpur, arranged a shikar party to shoot over the preserves of the Rajah of Chirkari, who provided carriages, breakfast and tiffin. A large number of duck were seen, but unfortunately their horns were in velvet. At Dhunlee very good bags were obtained of duck, teal, and snipe, from the numerous jheels in the neighbourhood. Although the birds were very wild, Captain Haines contributed largely to the total. Chutterpore was reached to-day, and this afternoon the Commander-in-Chief is to receive a visit from and pay a return visit to, the Rajah.—*Pioneer.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A STATION MASTER.

AN inquest was held on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Richard Agustus Adolphus Turner, aged 31 years. Deceased was the station master of the G. I. P. Railway station, Kurjut, who died somewhat suddenly at about 6 p.m. on Friday, the 16th instant, when the body was brought down by the Madras mail train, which arrived at the Byculla railway station at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 17th instant. The following evidence was recorded:—

Mrs. Elizabeth Turner deposed.—I am the widow of the deceased; and live at the Kurjut railway station of the G. I. P. Railway. Deceased was station master of the Kurjut station. His age was 31 years. We lived together. He did not always enjoy good health. Since May last he suffered off and on from fever, but did not go on the sick list. About 8 or 9 days ago he complained of pain in his chest which he attributed to indigestion. He took no medicine for it, but continued at his work. The attack passed off in about 3 days. On Wednesday, the 14th instant, he complained of a return of the pain. That night he suffered also from severe pain in his jaws. He applied a mustard poultice to his chest and rubbed his face with thyme. He said he would leave off taking solid food, as he thought that would relieve him. He continued at work the whole of the next day, his food consisting only of slops. He had fever that day, and it did not leave him. At night he sent for medicine, and the doctor sent him some in a pint bottle. It smelt strongly of peppermint. He took two or three doses and said it did not relieve him. Yesterday afternoon he mixed half a tea-spoonful of Davis' pain-killer in half a tea-spoonful of warm water, and took about a tea-spoonful of that mixture. He had strong fever then, and said the pain in his chest and jaws was worse. About 4·30 p.m. I gave him some mutton-broth. He took a little of it and complained of a very severe pain in his gullet. He said he felt quite knocked up. Half an hour after he took the broth, he asked me to send for the assistant station master, as he said he could work no longer, and desired me to air his bed as he would go and turn in for the night. That was very near 6 p.m. I went up-stairs to get his bed ready, and while there I heard a very peculiar choking noise which alarmed me, and I ran down-stairs, when I found him standing leaning over the back of a chair and breathing with great difficulty, and as if he was being choked, and the throat full of mucus. His face was very red. I asked him what was the matter, but he could not answer me. A few minutes afterwards he recovered his speech, and told me he thought it was wind and asked me to get him some soda-water, which I did. I called out to my sister-in-law, and she came and attended to the deceased. I went away for a cork-screw to open the soda-water bottle, and as I was returning down-stairs the deceased was coming up. He looked very bad. I asked what was the matter, and he said, "I am dying," and asked me to telegraph for the doctor from Lanowlee, and I did so. Deceased went up-stairs, and so did my sister-in-law, and I followed. He asked for a mustard poultice for his throat and drew my attention to a swelling there. He kept getting fits of choking with coughing, every few minutes. The swelling on the front of the throat kept increasing very rapidly. He spoke two or three words in a whisper after he went up-stairs. After that he was not able to articulate or swallow. Half an hour after he went up-stairs, he died. He suffered from a severe attack of tonsillitis in January, 1880, and was treated for it in the Sassoon Hospital in Poona.

Mrs. Frances Whalley, the sister of the deceased, who lived with him for the last eight months, was next examined. She corroborated the statement made by Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, the wife of the deceased in every material point, and further stated that there was no suspicion in her mind that the deceased took anything to injure himself. He was very happy in his family relations, and was in no trouble of any kind.

Mr. Frank Kelly, a fireman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, who was present at Kurjut when deceased was taken ill, was examined. His statement was corroborated that of the last two witnesses. He added that deceased was quite sensible up to the time of his death.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, deposed that, from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, which bore no marks of external violence, he was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to asphyxia consequent on acute tonsillitis.

The jury, upon the above evidence returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Richard Augustus Adolphus Turner was caused, on the 16th instant by asphyxia, consequent on acute tonsillitis."

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE POLICE.

INSPECTOR RENNIE and Constable Guider, together with three sepoys named Ladoo, Succaram, and Rowjee, were charged again on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting three Borahs named Abdoolalli Allibhoy, Adamjee Jeewajee, and Jafferjee Adamjee, in Baba Daboo-street, on the 14th August last.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the first two complainants; the third complainant was unrepresented. Mr. L. Russell, barrister, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Superintendent Brewin; Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister, represented the two European officers; and Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhugwandas, defended the sepoys.

Mr. Cooper, in delivering his decision to-day in accordance with previous intimation, first stated shortly the case as put forward by the complainants. His Worship remarked that, in considering the credence to be placed on the statements of the three complainants and many of their witnesses, the facts of the convictions in the past, which were proved against them, must be borne in mind; as well as the circumstance that Mr. Brewin, since he had been appointed Superintendent of the C. Division, had during this year prosecuted a great many Borahs and others in the locality, where the disturbance took place, for obstructing the public road by placing articles on it. His Worship reviewed at great length the circumstances of the disturbance as they came out in the evidence adduced in this court and in the Girgaum Police Court, observing that, at the commencement of the complainants' case, was the most contradictory evidence given of three most important facts—as to Adamjee or Jafferjee being present when Ladoo came; as to the removal of the tin plates; and as to Adamjee being touched and beaten by the sepoys before Mr. Guider came. His Worship said he must at once come to the conclusion that the evidence given by each of the complainants was utterly unreliable. They alleged that the charge made against them by Ladoo and Succaram was false; yet they made no complaint of such charge being false to any of the European police officers, or to the Deputy Commissioner, or Commissioner of Police; and it was only when the case first came on for hearing, nearly a month after the day they were arrested that this defence was first heard of. What was their conduct when the European officers first came? Abdoolalli and Adamjee made no statement to them, refused to come out of the shop, and showed a fixed determination to do their utmost to prevent the police removing them. Was this the conduct one would expect from men falsely charged? His Worship thought not. There was no doubt, it was admitted, that Abdoolalli and Adamjee did all they could to prevent their being removed from the shop; and considerable violence was used in removing Adamjee from the wheel to which he clung. Several police officers, and native officers, and sepoys were in the shop. The statements of the complainants could not be trusted as to what took place; and it was most probable that the other witnesses had greatly exaggerated what they saw. Most of the witnesses called by the complainants were interested witnesses. Commenting upon the evidence, his Worship observed that the fall from the *otla* was a very severe fall and probably accounted for many of the injuries that Adamjee received. As to the blows stated to have been given in the street on the way to the chowkey, there was only the evidence of the complainants. There was no doubt from the evidence of the police that Abdoolalli would not walk quietly. As to the blows alleged to be given in the chowkey by the European officers and sepoys, there was only the evidence of the complainants, and their statements were denied by the police. Under section 90 of Act XIII. of 1856, the police were justified in detaining Abdoolalli in the chowkey until he could be brought before a magistrate; and under section 91 of the same Act, Mr. Brewin was justified in refusing to enlarge him on his own recognizance with or without sureties, as he considered it imprudent to do so in the excited state in which Abdoolalli then was. Abdoolalli's friends could have applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, if they had thought fit, and these officers had the power to order that he might be enlarged on bail. After the case was before the magistrate, and he made the order that Abdoolalli be liberated on bail, himself in Rs. 300, and two sureties in Rs. 150 each. It appeared that Abdoolalli was not in a position to offer that bail until the next morning when he was liberated. His Worship saw no reason to doubt that Abdoolalli did receive his proper batta of two annas while at the chowkey; and he disbelieved the statement made by him as to his being kept without food and water during the time he was there. Ladoo at the time he removed the tin plates, understood the instructions he received from his superiors to be to remove all the obstructions in the public streets after notice had been given to remove them, and that notice had not been complied with. The instructions in the general orders to the police were very carefully worded and were very different to what Ladoo understood. They were under the heading "Obstructions," clause 2:—"Articles found obstructing any public thoroughfare should, if it be found necessary for the police to remove them, be sent to the Commissioner's office for safe custody. Shopkeepers and other persons, who place such articles in the streets, should generally be proceeded against, by summons if necessary, under clause 11 or 12 of section 19 of Act XLVIII. of 1860." At common law, a private individual cannot of his own authority abate an obstruction in a public highway unless it does him a special injury and can only interfere with it as far as it is necessary for him to exercise his right of passing along the highway. He cannot therefore justify doing any damage to the property of the person who has improperly placed a nuisance in a highway if, avoiding it, he might have passed on with reasonable convenience. So his Worship apprehended a private individual might, in this particular instance, have moved out of his way or put on one side any of the tin plates that interfered with or prevented his passing along the street, but he could not justify a taking away of those plates to the office of the Commissioner of Police or any other place on the ground that they interfered with his right of way. The police had no higher rights at common law than private individuals. There is no Act that empowers them to remove such articles to the Police Office or any other place. Their powers would appear to be to place the articles causing the obstruction on one side so as to leave an unobstructed passage to the public, and to proceed against the parties causing the obstruction by summons. But although Ladoo, as it appeared to his Worship, went beyond his authority in directing the removal of the tin plates by the coolies, yet his Worship thought that formed no justification whatever for the conduct of Abdoollali in taking the baskets from the coolies and throwing the tin plates into Suleiman's shop. He was not the owner of the plates. He was a stranger to the transaction. The action was voluntary and aggressive on his part; and there was no ground whatever on which he could justify his conduct. This attack of his was undoubtedly disorderly behaviour in a public street, and was punishable under section 22 of Act XLVIII. of 1860; and for such an offence every police officer would have been justified in arresting any person committing it in his presence under section 26 of Act XVIII. of 1856, and taking him in custody to a police station under section 90 of the same Act. Ladoo therefore was fully justified in arresting Abdoolalli, and, in doing so, was acting in the execution of his duty. So, also, the conduct of Adamjee, who aided and incited Abdoolalli to resist his arrest, was an offence under section 7 of Act XLVIII of 1860, and was also an offence under section 225 of the Indian Penal Code, and a cognizable offence for which the police are empowered, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, to arrest without a warrant. So Jafferjee, by his conduct, was guilty of disorderly behaviour under section 22 of Act XLVIII. of 1860, and also of an offence under section 7 of the same Act. Under this state of facts, Superintendent Brewin, and Inspectors Guider and Rennie, and all other police officers and sepoys, were fully justified in assisting in arresting and removing Abdoolalli, Adamjee, and Jafferjee. No doubt considerable force was certainly used in arresting and removing Adamjee, but it was admitted by the complainants themselves that he refused to come and offered a most determined resistance to his removal. It was clear that force was necessary to be used by the police to effect his removal. That being so, how was it possible for any magistrate to mete out and say what precise amount of force was requisite to be used for his removal? But the police, the magistrate observed, must only use such force as was necessary and sufficient to effectuate

1 against Chieftain, 12 to 1 against Young Ruby, 20 to 1 against Pretender, 100 to 1 against Shaik.

They were sent away at once, Kismut led for the first half mile, the rest being close up, then Young Ruby and Sheo got in front. While Kismut fell to third place, no further change took place till the hill was reached where Kuchkolla who had laid in back place in the ruck, came more to the front. When going up the hill Young Ruby fell back and Kismut made his effort and then fell back. At the turn Kuchkolla showed on the outside place and overhauling Sheo, came away an easy winner by four lengths, the rest pulling up. Time—2 min. 58 sec.

CALCUTTA SKY RACES.

It was admitted by all present on the course last Saturday that the last day's Sky meeting was one of the best day's sport ever seen in Calcutta. In point of number of visitors and sporting men the occasion partook more of the nature of a Cup-day than the regular Sky meet which one is accustomed to see. The card contained seven events, two matches and five races. The first was a match between the Raja of Paikparra's Grey Friar II, late Scum, and Dr. Morgan's Shazada. The knowing ones who were ignorant of merits of either horses for some time back, looked upon it as a certainty for the Doctor's horse, as his reputation with regard to quality and pace stands high. In addition to this the doctor, as the former owner of Grey Friar II, had known him as most unreliable and the king of bolters. Consequently there was scarcely any betting on the race. To Mr. Pape, the trainer, and Dewing, the jockey, credit is due for the excellent condition the horse was trained and ridden, and the result proved that the match was the most one-sided affair ever seen in Calcutta, Grey Friar having to be pulled too double from start to finish.

The Dealers' Plate was something new on the card, and was for horses imported this year. A great deal of good-natured feeling seemed to exist beetween all parties, each one claiming that he had the real Simon Pure. Mr. Weekes looked as certain of winning with Nigger as if he was starting a second Camballo. Mr. Macklin good naturedly replied with rich Hibernian accent, "We'll know when the race is over." There is no doubt that these two owners' horses were fancied at the lotteries, and the race was looked upon as simply a match between them as the others were not hardly considered in it. Parsons and Townsend ran their three horses to give their boy a benefit, and some money was bet on their horse Loch Torridon by outsiders. The gentleman who rode Ben Lomond and was backed off four consecutive times, must have felt as sore yesterday morning as if he had actually fallen from the top of that well-known Scottish landmark. Ben Lomond was really unbroken and not fit to be brought on a race course, unless it was expected he was to be ridden by some Australian buck jumper dab. Quiet Dan Warner showed a very nice grey, who although not fancied, proved himself to be not only a good jumper, but at the finish showed lots of speed, having received the worst of the start by 40 yards. Terrible Billy, the winner, was claimed by the Honorary Secretary for Rs. 1,000 and auctioned. Ten rupees was bid advance on a thousand, when Mr. John Wilson immediately offered Rs. 1,200, at which price he was knocked down. We are given to understand he has been purchased for a certain well-known noble patron of the truf who bears the same name on the green as on the battle-field. Banker was also purchased by Mr. Wilson immediately after the race, and is sure to be conspicuous among some of the coming racing events. He was very fat and not at all in racing condition on Saturday, as Mr. Warner had no time to train him. The Monsoon Grand Annual needs no comment. It was simply a twelve-anna galop for Lunatic to beat the whole lot. This horse also showed the same excellent condition as his stable companion Grey Friar II. The Jorrock's Hunt, which was reduced by superior blood and riding to a match between Ringlet and Gameboy, was a most excellent race. Ringlet had a decided advantage on account of being not only a grand weight carrier, but also possessing speed. It looked to us as if Ringlet won with a stone in hand. Captain Webb, his rider, was "all there," and won in his usual easy and grand style, beating Gameboy by a short length. A match for Rs. 200 distance 2 mile, between Mr. Henderson's Gloriosa Abbott, and Mr. Macnair's Pasha then preceded the amateur Welter, although it was placed after it on the card, and proved a most excellent one all the way through. Pasha had a slight advantage in the opening part, but Glorious Abbott gradually drew up, got half a length the better of his opponent. The race was run so on the home stretch all the way up. Mr. Henderson was loudly cheered for his win. For the Amateur Welter, Wiseheure, Squire, Vixen and Victor were fancied, and even Rocket had a few backers. It was a glorious win by Squire, splendidly ridden.

The Hurry Scurry was a gamely contested race, the horses being well up and close together for the first three furlongs. Sally, however, with Floriline gradually drew out from the bunch and ran dead locked for the last furlong, Sally winning cleverly by a short head.

A Match.—For Rs. 1,000. R. C. hurdles.

The Raja of Paikparah's g w g Grey Friar II. 10st. 7lbs., Dewing	1
Dr R Morgan's b w g Shazada, 10st. 7lb. Fraser	2

Dewing on Grey Friar led, and drew away from Shazada gradually, until he was fully an eigth of a mile a head. He then settled down to a canter and came in an easy winner pulling "too double." Grey Friar did his jumps in wonderful style. He galloped over them with the ease of an old steeplechaser, and all he seemed to want was keeping on the course.

The Dealers' Plate.—Value Rs. 150. For all horses imported this season. Any horse claimable for Rs. 1,000. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st., 5lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under that figure. Distance 1 mile, over 5 flights of hurdles. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. Macklin's b w g Terrible Billy, 11st., Green	1
Mr. Warner's g w g Banker, 11st., ewing	2
Mr. Weekes' blk w g Nigger, 11st., Jack	3
Messrs. Parson's and Townsend's b w g Kilmore, 11st., Mr. Douglas	0
Messrs. Parson's and Townsend's b w g Ben Lomond, 11st., Mr. King bolted	0
Messrs. Parson's and Townsend's b w g Loch Torridon, 11st., Robinson	0

Ben Lomond pipped his rider three times during the preliminary, and was then led to the starting post. Unfortunately five false starts were made, which left Banker, when the lot were off, about forty yards in the rear. Nigger did his best, but Terrible Billy was too much for him. Banker showed a ton of speed quite unexpected and had the race been another hundred yards ought to have won. Loch Lomond broke down about the half mile, although he went away with the start at first, with Nigger and Terrible Billy in attendance. Terrible Billy hard pulled. Terrible Billy, when Loch Torridon broke down, took the lead, with Nigger close on him, always jumping his hurdles first. When it came to the straight run Banker came up with a rush, but could not get on even terms with Terrible Billy, who won by about two lengths.

The Monsoon Grand Annual.—Value Rs. 190. A Handicap Hurdle Race for all horses. Open to the world. Distance 1½ miles, over 7 flights of hurdles. Entrance Rs. 10.

The Raja of Paikparah's c w g Lunatic, 11st. 5lb., Dewing	1
Mr. Drysdale's b w g Bob Logic, 10st., Fraser	2
Mr. Alexander's b w g Dauntless 10st., Robinson	3
Mr. Macklin's c w g Skipper, 11st., Green	0
Dr. Morgan's c w m Melody, 10st. 12lb., Pearson	0

Lunatic and Skipper jumped away to the front taking the first hurdle together, but Lunatic at once drew ahead, and walked away from the lot, winning the race in a canter. Nigger was entered for this race, but scratched at the last moment. Melody gave the Doctor a nasty fall at the preliminaries and Pearson took the mount.

Jorrocks' Hunt.—For all horses. Sky Race Rules. 1½ miles, over 7 flights of hurdles. Entrance Rs. 5.

Mr. Finlayson's b w g Ringlet, 10st. 11lb. Capt. Webb	1
Mr. Edward's b w g Gameboy, 10st. 9lbs	2
Unsuccessful Candidate's b w g Godfrey, 11st. 8lbs. Mr. Beresford	0
Mr. O'Mally's b w m Gipsy, 10st. 4lbs. Owner	0

Gameboy led from start up to the straight, and even a little over, when Ringlet coming out cleverly piloted by Captain Webb, did a grand finish, and won by a length amidst much applause.

Match.—For Rs. 200. ¾ mile.

Mr. Henderson's b a h The Glorious Abbott, 12st 7lbs. Owner	1
Mr. Macnair's b a h Pasha, 11st. 11lbs., Owner	2

The horses came in in the order of the card, although Glorious Abbott for only a short distance allowed Pasha to lead, simply to collar him, and came in an easy winner.

The Amateur Welter.—Value Rs. 150. For all horses. Sky Race Rules. C. W. over 13st. No gentleman to ride who cannot scale. 11st. 7lbs. The rider of the winner to receive a silver-mounted whip, and the rider of the second horse a pair of spurs. The rider of the absolutely last horse to save his stakes. Distance ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. No allowances.

Mr. Walker's b w g Squire, 13st., Owner	1
Mr. Stalkart's c w m Lady Bird, 13st., Cartwright	2
Mr. Gee Gee's b w g Victor, 13st., Mr. Lawrence	3
Mr. Drysdale's b w g Nimrod, 13st., Owner	0
Mr. Edward's b w g Wiseheure, 13st., Owner	0
Major Macnair's b w g Rocket, 13st., Owner	0
Major Carlisle's b w g Master McGrath, 13st., Owner	0
Our Jim's c w g Salamander, 13st., Owner	0
Mr. Rowe's b w g Lucknow, 13st., Owner	0

The lot were despatched in good style, and kept so much together that they seemed to canter for a few hundred yards. They then let off at top speed, Squire coming in a splendid winner.

The Hurry Scurry.—Value 3 Gold Mohurs. For all horses. Sky Race Rules. C. W. ½ mile in the dark. Entrance Rs. 3.

Mr. Lawrence's c w m Sally, Capt. Webb	1
Mr. Brown's b w m Floriline, Mr. Learoyd	½
Mr. Douglas's br w g Crow Bawn, Owner	0
Mr. Turner's b w g 1st g Beetle, Mr. Douglas	0
Mr. Edward's c c b Vulcan, ——	0
Mr. Duncomb's c b m Jessie, Owner	0

This race was run almost in the dark. All that was seen was that Sally won as she liked, piloted by Captain Webb.—*Statesman.*

CRICKET.

BALLYGANJ *vs.* CALCUTTA.

The Match between these two Clubs was concluded on Saturday last, when Ballyganj, who had knocked off at 303, scored up to 471, at the fall of the last wicket, with single exception of Pickford, who was bowled out after scoring only two, every other player on the Ballyganj side put in double figures, while Carlisle, who played a lashing game, fell to the slow underhand bowling of Pattison at 109, and was received with ringing cheers as he quitted the field. Calcutta then went in for their second innings and when the bell rang at 2 p.m. for lunch they had only put together 47 with four wickets down. Ballyganj thus gains the first vicory of the season. Subjoined are particulars :—

CALCUTTA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W. Miller, c Kerr, b Pickford	21	W. Weller, b Booth	0
F. C. Patteson, c G. S. Fagan, b Paine	31	F. E. Patteson, not out	19
A. A. Apcar, c G. S. Fagan, b Anderson	20	C. D. Learoyd, b Booth	3
C. D. Learoyd, c Binning b Kerr	41	W. Jacob, b Booth	0
L. K. Douglas, c and b Paine	7	A. A. Apcar, b Booth	22
F. Sweatenham, b Anderson	1	S. K. Douglas, not out	2
Boileau, ch substitute, Anderson	12	Wide	1
C. H. Ayre, b Anderson	0		
W. Jacob, not out	23		
F. Ranson, b. Kerr	2		
C. C. Robinson, c Pickford, b Booth	5		
Leg-byes 1, wides 2	3		
Total	168	Total	47

With six wickets to fall.

BALLYGANJ.
1st Innings.

G. S. Fagan, b Robinson	69
F. Paine, thrown out	19
A. W. Shallow, c Patteson, b Boileau	58
W. Booth, b Robinson	17
H. H. Pickford, b Robinson	2
H. R. Fagan, c and b Jacob	80
A. Anderson, c and b Robinson	40
F. Carlisle b Patteson	109
Mrs. Kerr, c Apcar, b Robinson	22
J. Wright, thrown out Patteson	28
Binning, not out	12
Byes 9, leg-byes 6, Wides 20	35
Total	471

—*Englishman.*

HIGH COURT.—November 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 19th November which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

282-83—R. M. Sayani—G. H. Farron vs. Premabai and another.
284-83—Balkrishna and B.—Motilal Balgawandas vs. Hormusjee Muncherjee Narelwala—J. C. Cama.
286-83—Bomanjee and H.—Runchordas Morarjee vs. B. J. De Sa.—Tobin and R.
287-83—Payne and G—Luxmibai vs. Janardhun Morobaand another—Hore C. and B.
291-83—Chalk and W. Fatmabai vs. Framjee Ardesir Davur.
292-83—Chalk and W. Casinath Wittoba and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and another—Khundero M.
293-83—Chalk and W.—Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee Tasker vs. Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajola—In person.
294-83—Shapurjee and T.—Casumbhoy Gangjee vs. Peeroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E.
295-83—Macfarlane and E.—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and another vs. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa—Payne and G—Defended.)
297-83—Chalk and W.—Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee Tasker vs. Jaljee Cowasjee Bapasola.
299-83—Tyabjee and D.—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs. Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—H. Bicknell.
300-83—Jadavmen G.—Laljee Haridas and others vs. Trikumdas Tulsidas—Shapurjee and T.
301-83—In person—(a pauper)—Luxmondas Amerdas vs. Amba.
302-83—In person—(paupers) Premsookh Juggonnath and another vs. Ramnarayen Dedraj and another.
307-83—Macfarlane and E.—H. E Pereira vs. M. Gomes.
109-13,251-83—Khunderao M.—Khundero Dayal vs. Cooverjee Nathoo—Macfarlane and E.—(S. C. C. Suit.)

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M.—Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhun Narsey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E—Part heard.
316-83—Shamrao P.—Bapujee Vasudevjee vs. Vussonjee Khimjee—Jefferson B. and D.
191-83—Shapurjee and T.—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs. Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Macfarlane and E.
71-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Dossabhoy Burjorjee vs. Jewanjee Jamsetjee—Macfarlane and E.
348-82—Tobin and R.—The London, Asiatic and M. Bank vs. the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik and another—R. M. Sayani.
17-83—Tobin and R.—Chowa Kurrin Killote Koonji, &c vs. Ashabai and others—Khunderao M. and Hore, C. and B.
99-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai vs. Chova Kurrin Killote Koonji, &c.—Tobin and R., and B. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

(Summary Suit.)

386-83—E. Wilkin—Khatao Veerjee vs. Sha Purbhoodas Pranjewandas.

For further evidence.

199-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia and others vs. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia—Ardeshir and H.

To speak to the minutes of an order.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Power Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased.

Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another petitioners—Cleveland, L. and N.

Suits of hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vulubdas Harjiwan and others—C. and B. P. K., and in person established in the Red Sea, and a railway had been carried from Alexandria to Suez. Notwithstanding this railway, the great bulk of the traffic still continued to flow by the Cape, and it was only after the waters of the Suez Canal that the flow of merchandise through Egypt began to be important. Various projects have been propounded for amending our communications with India by carrying a railway some such point as Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, down the Valley of the Euphrates, or of the Tigris, to Bussorah, or some other port of the Persian Gulf, and it has been concluded that vessels would unload their cargoes at the Mediterranean end of the railway so that they might be carried by land to the Persian Gulf and be there reloaded into other ships which would carry them to India. But if any considerable quantity of merchandise was carried between Alexandria and Suez by railway before the canal was cut, on what ground can it be expected that such merchandise should now be carried on the longer and more difficult route extending from Alexandretta to Bussorah, especially as the existence of the canal so greatly accelerates the water communication ? The existence of a railway across Egypt did not render a canal less necessary, nor has it hindered it from being successful. In like manner the existence of a line between Alexandretta and Bussorah, which does not communicate with the railways of Europe at one end, or with the railways of India at the other, would, in the event, be an isolated line, and there would be no wise supersede to necessity of establishing that unbroken connection between the railways of the East and West which will enable the traffic to flow in an unbroken current from end to end. The delays, damage, and peculations incidental to transhipment have led to its abandonment wherever it has been tried. Some years ago a system of combined river and railway transit was propounded for India, much resembling the patchwork of sea and railway transport advocated in some quarters for the through line. In pursuance of this idea, the first railway constructed in India, instead of being carried in a direct line from Calcutta to Benares, as originally proposed by Sir Macdonald Stephenson—by whom the railways were begun—was carried to Rajmahal, a point on the Ganges where the river is deeper than lower down. Steamers, it was proposed, were to ply on the river from Rajmahal to Allahabad, where the railway was again to begin and to be carried to Delhi. It was found necessary, however, after having diverted the railway to Rajmahal, to continue it onward to Allahabad so as to make the traffic continuous. But as the continuation was near the river and followed its sweep, it was longer than if the direct line had been adopted, and was also more subject to inundations. Eventually a chord line was constructed to cut the Rajmahal deviation off. But by the introduction of this deviation, on a theory found to be untenable, needlessly augmented the cost of the Indus a similar mistake was committed. Antecedently to the construction of the Scinde railway a canal was proposed to connect the Indus with Kurrachee harbour, to the end that boats navigating the river might bring their cargoes to their destination. But here, as at Calcutta, a railway was proposed instead of the canal. Steamers were to ply upon the river between Kotree, the railway terminus on the Indus and Mooltan, where the railway was again to begin and to be carried to Lahore. Mr. Hardy Wells, the engineer of the Scinde railway, disapproved of carrying the line to Kotree, and maintained that, to enable it to acquire a remunerative traffic, it should not be dependent upon the cargoes and river boats might bring to it, but that it should be carried from Kurrachee to the fertile districts round Sehwan. But Mr. Wells was overruled. The hybrid scheme was carried out in its integrity, and financially proved a failure. As in the case of the Ganges Valley, the railway had to be extended from Kotree to Mooltan. Being near the river, it has frequently suffered from inundations, whereas this risk would have been obviated had the advice of Mr. Wells been adopted. With such examples before us, and with the certainty that the inexorable lay which presides over such operations can neither be evaded nor defied, centuries ago the tradition of the art had not died out. Popular works on natural magic contain several formulæ, but these may have been obtained from European sources. The tradition is, that the Emperor Tai Tsung, who flourished towards the end of the tenth century of the Christian era, was presented with a picture, which at night represented a cow lying down within a fence while during the day the cow browsed outside. The explanation is that the night picture was painted with a paste made of South Sea pearls, mixed with a pigment luminous at night, while the day picture was produced by powdered reef-stone.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

A NEW RELIGION.

The inhabitants of Schuyler country, Illinois, are scandalised by the rapid progress which is being made by a new religion, which is about a year old, and which seems to be akin to Mormonism and Free Love :—

"The head-quarters of this new sect are at Erwin and its founder is the Rev. Caleb Anderson, formerly a Methodist minister who is credited with the possession of considerable eloquence and "magnetic powers." Mr. Anderson, who is described as being tall and handsome with attractive manners, and about forty-five years of age, having been blamed by the Methodist Conference for having introduced several inovations into the doctrine which he preached left the Church and announced that another ex-Methodist minister, Mr. Rayburn, had been sent by God to spread light upon earth. A sect called the "Pilgrim Band" was then founded, Rayburn being treated as its deity, and his name substituted for that of the Almighty in the prayers and hymns. The "Pilgrim Band" held its meeting in a tent, or tabernacle, as it is called, upon the land of a wealthy farmer, who was so indignant at their proceedings that he had the tent taken down and thrown into the road. The "Pilgrim Band" succeeded in having him prosecuted and fined for this act by a judge who sympathised with their views, and they also posed as martyrs, and gained many fresh recruits Mr. Caleb Anderson and Mr. Rayburn then announced that it had been revealed to them in a dream that they were to erect their tabernacle upon another site, the owner of which, however, refused to give it up, and they were finally presented with a piece of land from the postmaster at Erwin, and began to collect subscriptions. Soon after this, one of the proselytes recanted and disclosed the fact that Mr. Caleb Anderson had repudiated his wife and taken a maidservant as a "spiritual spouse," abandoning his children upon the ground that they were "children of sin," having been the issue of a marriage of darkness. At a recent meeting, Mr. Caleb Anderson announced that a new prophet would be born this year at Erwin, of whom he would be the father, and a few days afterwards a sister of the new religion stated that she had received a divine message to the effect that she would be the mother of the new-born prophet. This announcement is stated to have given great satisfaction to her husband. These "revelation" having become known, a number of the unbelievers in Erwin forced their way into the tent while the "Pilgrims" were going through their grimaces and contortions, and drove them out. For this nine persons were arrested and fined ten dollars each. The "Pilgrim Band," it is stated, numbers amongst its members several of the wealthiest and most influencial families in Schuyler county."

FRESH OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

The body of a farmer named J. Doyle was found on Saturday night (Oct. 20.) on the road near Ballywilliam Station, county Wexford. There was a wound on the head, two blood-stained stones lying near. Information was given to the police by a man named Fenlon, who gave such minute details that the police arrested him on suspicion. An inquest was opened and was adjourned.

Another serious outrage was committed in Ireland on Saturday near Macroom, in the wild district of Mushera, where Daniel Connel held his sway as "Captain Moonlight." The victim is Daniel Lucy, a gamekeeper and confidential servant of Mr. William H. Massy, J.P., Macroom. Mr. Massy had some difficulties with his tenantry during the late agitation, and Lucy incurred the displeasure of the people. He was the subject of several "Moonlight" attacks, in one of which "Captain Moonlight" took part, and about three months ago a "Moonlight" party went to his house and carried away his firearms. A secret inquiry was held subsequently, but nothing resulted from it. Peace having been apparently restored in the district, Lucy moved about with more confidence ; and on Saturday morning he left his house to visit Mr. Massey. On his way he passed gangs of men in a field ; and when he had reached the boundary of Mr. Massey's property a shot was fired from a fence. Though he was struck and wounded badly, he continued his course towards Macroom, running nearly all the way and bleeding profusely meanwhile. When he reached Mr. Massey's house he was very weak from loss of blood, and he was then removed to the workhouse hospital, and the police were informed of the occurrence. Lucy's injuries were found to be of a very serious character. He was marked with shot-wounds from the neck to the base of the spine, his hat was pierced with five slugs, and the vest which he wore was literally riddled. Lucy states that he saw his assailant running off across a potato-garden with a gun in his hand. He described his appearance minutely to the police, but stated that the man was quite a stranger to him.

Some extraordinary outrages have been committed in the town of Rathkeale, county Limerick. The knockers on doors have been wrenched off wholesale, and the walls of houses covered with mud. A quantity of liquid manure was poured into the letter box at the post-office, completely destroying the letters inside. The police are said to have a clue to the offenders.

The lawless spirit in the neighbourhood of Castleisland still survives, and baffles the efforts of the authorities to suppress it. About seven on Tuesday night a farmer named Doolan, who was fired at in the beginning of the agitation and was awarded £250 compensation, was met by a party of disguised men, who demanded that he should give up his revolver. He gave it up, and they then compelled him to go on his knees and swear that he would not accept the compensation. The outrage was reported to the police, who searched the country, but made no arrest.

A murderous assault has been committed upon a sheriff's bailiff named Kane, in the mountainous district of Tullamore. Mr. Kane, who accompanied by some assistants, went to the farm of a man named Dwyer to seize some cattle under a decree for non-payment of rent. The cattle were being driven off when the party were attacked by Dwyer and several members of his family, one of whom, it is stated, was armed with a "slasher," used for cutting hedges. Kane was struck over the head and terribly wounded, but the others escaped without injury. The injured man was removed to the workhouse infirmary, Thurles, in an unconscious and dangerous condition. Two of his assailants have been arrested.

Another attempt to intimidate Dublin jurors was made on Oct. 22. The English post brought letters addressed to shop-keepers, traders, special jurors, and others, containing an analysis of the juries who tried the prisoners charged with the Phœnix Park murders and the attempt to assassinate Mr. Field. Some persons in Liverpool were recently punished for sending forth similar documents.

RAILWAY BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA.

It has always been obvious that the time must come when the necessities of commerce, and the development of the railway systems of the Eastern and Western worlds, would compel the construction of a junction link which would make these systems feeders and distributors for one another. That time, it is believed, has now arrived. The cutting of the Suez Canal opened up an eligible line of communication by sea. But it has also now become expedient to establish a high-speed route, which must necessarily be by railway ; and by the line now proposed to be made Calcutta may be reached from London in a week. The length of line necessary to be constructed for the attainment of this great object is about 3,000 miles, or much the same as the length of one of the Atlantic and Pacific railways in America. But the line will pass through a settled, peopled, and fertile country throughout, so that there is no doubt it will be remunerative from the local traffic alone. The mails, many of the passengers, and much of the finer merchandise will necessarily be carried by the high-speed route ; and although the precise amount of the through traffic cannot at present be determined, it will probably, as in the case of the Suez Canal, exceed the most sanguine estimate of the projectors. There is one condition which experience has shown to be indispensable to the success of any route of communication between the Eastern and Western worlds, and that is that the communication, whether it be by land or by water, shall be continuous and unbroken. The hybrid lines by the Red Sea and by the Euphrates Valley, which existed in ancient time, were at once superseded so soon as a continuous route was discovered by the Cape of Good Hope, although it was very much longer. Nor was this condition of things materially altered after steam navigation had been established in the Red Sea, and a railway had been carried from Alexandria to Suez. Notwithstanding this railway, the great bulk of the traffic still continued to flow by the Cape, and it was only after the waters of the Suez Canal that the flow of merchandise through Egypt began to be important. Various projects have been propounded for amending our communications with India by carrying a railway some such point as Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, down the Valley of the Euphrates, or of the Tigris, to Bussorah, or some other port of the Persian Gulf, and it has been concluded that vessels would unload their cargoes at the Mediterranean end of the railway so that they might be carried by land to the Persian Gulf and be there reloaded into other ships which would carry them to India. But if any considerable quantity of merchandise was carried between Alexandria and Suez by railway before the canal was cut, on what ground can it be expected that such merchandise should now be carried on the longer and more difficult route extending from Alexandretta to Bussorah, especially as the existence of the canal so greatly accelerates the water communication ? The existence of a railway across Egypt did not render a canal less necessary, nor has it hindered it from being successful. In like manner the existence of a line between Alexandretta and Bussorah, which does not communicate with the railways of Europe at one end, or with the railways of India at the other, would, in the event, be an isolated line, and there would be no wise supersede to necessity of establishing that unbroken connection between the railways of the East and West which will enable the traffic to flow in an unbroken current from end to end. The delays, damage, and peculations incidental to transhipment have led to its abandonment wherever it has been tried. Some years ago a system of combined river and railway transit was propounded for India, much resembling the patchwork of sea and railway transport advocated in some quarters for the through line. In pursuance of this idea, the first railway constructed in India, instead of being carried in a direct line from Calcutta to Benares, as originally proposed by Sir Macdonald Stephenson—by whom the railways were begun—was carried to Rajmahal, a point on the Ganges where the river is deeper than lower down. Steamers, it was proposed, were to ply on the river from Rajmahal to Allahabad, where the railway was again to begin and to be carried to Delhi. It was found necessary, however, after having diverted the railway to Rajmahal, to continue it onward to Allahabad so as to make the traffic continuous. But as the continuation was near the river and followed its sweep, it was longer than if the direct line had been adopted, and was also more subject to inundations. Eventually a chord line was constructed to cut the Rajmahal deviation off. But by the introduction of this deviation, on a theory found to be untenable, needlessly augmented the cost of the Indus a similar mistake was committed. Antecedently to the construction of the Scinde railway a canal was proposed to connect the Indus with Kurrachee harbour, to the end that boats navigating the river might bring their cargoes to their destination. But here, as at Calcutta, a railway was proposed instead of the canal. Steamers were to ply upon the river between Kotree, the railway terminus on the Indus and Mooltan, where the railway was again to begin and to be carried to Lahore. Mr. Hardy Wells, the engineer of the Scinde railway, disapproved of carrying the line to Kotree, and maintained that, to enable it to acquire a remunerative traffic, it should not be dependent upon the cargoes and river boats might bring to it, but that it should be carried from Kurrachee to the fertile districts round Sehwan. But Mr. Wells was overruled. The hybrid scheme was carried out in its integrity, and financially proved a failure. As in the case of the Ganges Valley, the railway had to be extended from Kotree to Mooltan. Being near the river, it has frequently suffered from inundations, whereas this risk would have been obviated had the advice of Mr. Wells been adopted. With such examples before us, and with the certainty that the inexorable lay which presides over such operations can neither be evaded nor defied, centuries ago the tradition of the art had not died out. Popular works on natural magic contain several formulæ, but these may have been obtained from European sources. The tradition is, that the Emperor Tai Tsung, who flourished towards the end of the tenth century of the Christian era, was presented with a picture, which at night represented a cow lying down within a fence while during the day the cow browsed outside. The explanation is that the night picture was painted with a paste made of South Sea pearls, mixed with a pigment luminous at night, while the day picture was produced by powdered reef-stone.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property situate at Broach, with a "Cotton Ginning Factory" standing thereon.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1883, 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, the undermentioned landed property situate at Broach, together with a "Cotton Ginning Factory" standing thereon, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardashir Cookurlee Godiwalla, and by order of Mr. Curseodas Valabdas and Devkavaloo, the executor and executrix of the late Dwarkadas Vasonjee, Esq., the mortgagee.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the "Cotton Ginning Factory," messuages, tenements and buildings standing there on, situate at Chinchpoora, in the registration subdistrict of Broach, in the town of Broach, near the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Station of Broach, containing by admeasurement thirty-four bigas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4 and 5, and bounded on the north by the vacant land of Hakim Meer Hebtoola, on the south by a public road and the garden of Ursaram Tuliram, on the west by a public road and vacant land of Bapoo Narun, and on the east by a public road.

The "Factory" contains 60 Macarthy gins, 1 pair of high pressure horizontal steam engines, and 1 engine for working a mechanic shop, and other machinery and plants.

The land contains a large pucka-built well with a plentiful supply of water all the year round.

The property is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English roomy circular glass-fronted brougham, very light, by Godbeer, Exeter, England.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

On TUESDAY, the 27th November, 1883, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale-room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remaining unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of valuable books, periodicals in English, Marathee, Guzeratee, &c. ; sample patterns in variety, military stars and gold ornaments, small pearls, silver brooches, trowsers, boots, apron, caps, gloves, scarfs, gown feathers, silk turbans, cigarette machines, L. T. hats, lamp shades, pipes, boots, slippers, ivory and wooden fancy goods, glassware, steel dagger, pen and glass tubes, photos, and other miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS, RAFTERS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sapatoone-naka, by order of Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narreewalla—

About 3,000 teak logs and rafters, 10 to 40 feet in length, also teak and jungiwood scantlings, boards, &c.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 " white muslin,
7 cases prints.
10 ba es white shirtings.
9 cases check sarees.
3 " doune bordered gold prints.
112 boxes pure London plaster of Paris securely packed.

By order of Messrs. George Jennings and Co. and on account and at the risk of Kooshalji Mamooje—

Ex s. s. Hasaano—

E M Bombay—25 cases window-glasses, 3rd quality.

AT 3 P.M.

1 second-hand mailphaeton.
1 English-built buggy,
1 office shigram.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell, by order of Messrs. Geo. Jennings and Co., by Public Auction, at Nos. 45 and 50, Apollo-street, opposite the China Depository, several newly arrived consignments of English and Continental goods, comprising cut electro-plated wares, tea and coffee services, cruets, butter pots, spoons and forks, &c., &c., &c., complete table services of plain and richly engraved glass-ware in new patterns, suspension and table lamps, table cutlery, pen and pocket knives, pen-locks, painters' and domestic brushes, trays, fancy candlesticks, bells, fine and square glasses, mirrors, albums, bracelets, pipes, folding bed-steads, butchers' knives, besides a variety of new fancy ornamental articles, crystal chandeliers, glass filters, English saddles and bridles, &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum-street, Fort, in the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Hutton and Co., the valuable stock-in-trade of the late Bhanjee Verjee, consisting of argand lamps, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, plated candlesticks and candelabras, carriage lamps, glassware, plated ware, crockery, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the valuable and handsome Rosewood carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, a harmonium, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. W. Evans, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY OF A SAW MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Tank-bunder, the whole of the machinery of a saw mill consisting of—

A 14-horse power engine with boiler, by Peel, William and Peel.

A Somme power engine with fancy patent governor.

A frame of vertical saw complete.

A circular saw bench complete.

Iron pulleys, shafting, belting, &c.

Also the shed of the mill.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the intending buyers, and are now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., one large plate chest belonging to the estate of the late Major J. Kitchen, consisting of beer mugs, spergues, coffee services, waiters, ice pitcher, cake baskets, liquor and cruet frames, teapots, beer mug, spergues, toastrack, fish knife and fork in leather case, fish carver in leather case, nutcrackers, dessert and fish knives and forks in mahogany cases, spoons and forks, table cutlery, tea or spoon, knife and fork in case, silver beer mug in case, ivory napkin rings, patent corkscrews, champagne tap, dessert plates, &c.

These will be sold in separate lots to suit the convenience of buyers, and will be on view on and after Thursday, the 22nd instant.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and